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NEW CRUISER FOR CHINA STATION.

H.M.S. Cairo to be Relieved.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, February 2.

The cruiser Cairo, at present at Shanghai, will shortly be relieved by the new light cruiser Diomedé, which will be commissioned at Portsmouth in March.

The Cairo will then be transferred to the East Indies Station in place of the Comus.

RESIGNATION OF ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Opposition to its Foreign Policy.

Rome, February 2.

The Cabinet has decided to resign. The resignation is due to loss of support in Parliament, where, owing to hostility to foreign policy and other causes like the alarm of the anti-Clericals at recent actions of the Catholic Ministers on the occasion of the Pope's death, opposition has been growing, culminating in the Social Democrats, numbering 143, joining the Opposition.

The crisis may affect the Genua conference. A section of the Press has been urging postponement to May on the ground that this will give time for all the countries to prepare the ground for discussion.

GERMAN RAILWAY STRIKE BREAKS OUT.

Not Expected to Last Long.

Berlin, February 2.

A general strike of railwaymen arising out of a wages dispute has begun. It was preceded yesterday by a general exodus from Berlin when many thousands thronged the stations. Towns like Breslau and Frankfurt on the Oder are isolated.

The situation in the South and South-West is much brighter. The engine-drivers at Munich have refused to come out. The Bavarian railways are almost normal, likewise most of those in Württemberg and Baden. It is not expected that the strike will last long. Little disposition towards violence is manifest. The canals are being utilized for foodstuffs etc., and a staff of officials has been organized to drive and stoke trains.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC EXTENDS TO AMERICA.

Enormous Spread in Vienna.

New York, February 2.

812 cases of influenza and 186 of pneumonia have been officially reported in twenty-four hours.

New York, February 2.

There were 1,052 cases of influenza and twenty deaths yesterday, additional to Monday's list previously cable.

Vienna, February 2.

2,753 cases of influenza occurred during the week ending January 28 against 131 in the previous week.

ULSTER AND THE SOUTH.

Difference over Revision of Boundaries.

London, February 2.

Hopes of the development of an entente between Ulster and the Southern Parliament have been somewhat dashed by an official announcement after an interview between Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig at Dublin lasting two and a half hours, that no further agreement had been reached, and that a most serious situation had arisen. It is understood that the difference is connected with the question of the revision of boundaries.

RUSSO-GERMAN AIR COMPANY.

Projected Service from Königsberg to Moscow.

Berlin, February 2.

A Russo-German air navigation company has been formed with a view to a regular air service from Königsberg to Moscow by Russian Government aeroplanes. The company consists of a combination of the German General Electricity Company, the Hamburg-America Line, and the Zeppelin Company with the Russian Government.

MEASURES TO CHECK ANTHRAX.

An International Commission.

London, February 2.

The International Labour Office has appointed an anthrax commission composed of experts from South Africa, Australia, Belgium, France, Britain, Italy, India, Japan, Spain, and the United States to consider measures to check the spread of anthrax by infected wool hair.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

TO-DAY'S CHINESE NEWS.

Passenger Launch Wrecked.

Our Canton correspondent writes:

Chang King-ming has gone to Hoi-fung in Waichow, his native place, and will probably stay there for a fortnight before returning to Canton.

The passenger launch Nam Yuen, bound from Wuchow to Hoi-fung, was wrecked in the Shui-fung Pass in the early morning on January 31. Some 80 passengers were rescued by the motor boat Great China. The

number of those drowned is at present unknown.

A Peking telegram states:—The Government has consented to Liang Shih-yi's leave being extended for another ten days. Cabinet members are constantly moving to and from Tientsin and Peking.

The rumours in regard to the Communication Bank are attributed to anti-Liang parties. The financial position of the bank is very strong.

Wu Pui-foo has arrived at Pao-fung. The representatives of other provinces will arrive shortly and a general conference will be opened in a few days.

TO-DAY'S STRIKE NEWS.

PROTECTION OF ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES.

SEAMAN'S CRITICISM OF HIS UNION.

Will the Houseboys Come Out?

Other Guilds Dissatisfied.

That the cargo and coal coolies are not likely to remain out for long was the general feeling this morning amongst those best able to judge. More than one official of the coolie guilds complain of the hectoring spirit of the Seamen's Union and admit that intimidation and threats brought their members out. They are gravely dissatisfied with the unwillingness to arbitrate here in Hongkong, considering that the seamen had declared themselves anxious to secure arbitration. All the indications, in fact, point to the strong probability of a break-up of the strike amongst the unions who have joined the seamen.

A Seaman's Outspoken Comments.

Meanwhile, from a member of the Seamen's Guild who asks us, for obvious reasons, to withhold his name, comes the following letter:—

"Dear Sir,—It would not be a bad idea for the shipping companies to apply to the Government for help and for the authorities to supply them with Military and Naval men to load and discharge cargo from their ships whilst the coolies and seamen's strikes are on, the shipping companies to compensate the men with pay. I think this would do some good in breaking the strike. A law should be made that all Labour or other Guilds should be made to pay heavy registration fees, as also should all the heads and officials of these Guilds; otherwise the Guilds should be prohibited and the officials banished, to be severely punished if found in the Colony before the expiration of their banishment terms. I think this would stop strikes, the cargo-boat and junk and launch masters and crews to have their tickets suspended and be heavily fined for going on strike.

Officials A Bad Lot.

"These Guild officials are a bad lot. They are the real instigators of strikes and it is through them and their intimidation that the other Guilds have gone on strike. The night-coolies will be going on strike next through the officials' intimidations, so that the strike will cause a great deal of trouble in Hongkong. These night-coolies and other labourers have been threatened by the officials of the Seamen's Guild that if they do not strike in sympathy with them they will be severely tortured, ill-treated and killed. The officials do not suffer. It is we poor labourers who suffer. These officials are nothing but a bad, grabbing lot of rascals and they should be severely punished.

"What do we poor labourers get for going on strike? Only a paltry sum of 40 to 50 cents per day, and some of us get nothing. No provision is made for our wives and families. We have to pay high house rent and high prices for food from the above small amount allotted to us to keep up the strike. Whilst the heads and officials are enjoying themselves at the West Point brothels and giving big dinners with the money which we poor labourers are paying for the upkeep of the Guilds and officials.

Willing To Return To Work.

"I know for a truth that when your reporters go to the heads and officials for information they are told a pack of lies and fabrications. These are 70% of our seamen and coolies who are very much up against the strike and all are willing to come back to work. But we are threatened that if we break the strike we should be ill-treated and killed. Those affected by the strike should approach the Government to do all that can be done.

What with the high house rents and high prices for food and other commodities something should be done to control the food prices and house rents, otherwise we poor hand-to-mouth working people and labourers will not be able to live or work in Hongkong, and there will always be trouble and strikes upon strikes. I say again something should be done about the food prices and house rents. The strike is caused by the exorbitant prices for all commodities and the high house rents. Yours, etc.

A MEMBER OF THE SEAMEN'S GUILD.

The writer of that letter may have it from us that the reporters were never greatly misled by the Union officials. Most of the information given was never published and the rest, so far as this paper was concerned, was given very guardedly.

Food to be Handled.

One fact emerged from a walk along the waterfront this morning. The food and essential services are not yet in grave danger. Officially it was stated that the position was unchanged, and that there was nothing to report. However, from a quarter usually well-informed, came the statement that the cargo coolie guilds had agreed to the handling of, for instance, food and firewood. Coal coolies were found working at Wan-chai, not numerously it is true, but in sufficient numbers to raise a feeling of hopefulness, and little knots of men standing here and there discussing the situation suggested further work resumption. However, later enquiries elicited the fact that these were not contractors, but purchasers' coolies, so too much need not be built upon that.

Cheerful Signs.

Travelling along in the other direction, however, more cheerful signs could be noted. The Praya was busier than it has been for some time. One first glimpsed signs of unloading—from a steam launch, by the way—just beyond the P. and O. wharf. But closer inspection revealed that what was being unloaded was soap—"Yellow Brown Soap" and "Blue Mottled Soap," which are useful commodities but seem to food part of their usefulness when food is scarce. But from that point matters assumed a more satisfying complexion. Vegetables and firewood in quite considerable quantities were being unloaded from junks on to the Praya, and being carried away by coolies who were perhaps emboldened by the knowledge that soldiers with bayonets fixed were not far away. But all the activity was not confined to the Praya. One met coolies carrying vegetables and firewood in Bonham Strand, similar carriers and others pulling vegetable-laden trucks in Des Voeux Road, and one with a case of tinned meat hung from one end of his bamboo and two cases of whisky from the other. That seemed a distinctly hopeful sign.

Ending the Shortage.

Nearer West Point the scene was even busier, and matches, paddy, flour, condensed milk, vegetables and fruit were all seen on trucks. The strike may be some way from being ended but there should not be a continued shortage of vegetables or firewood, from what we saw this morning.

A whisper of one interesting fact reaches us. Messrs Jardine's ships' officers and office staff, we were told, had loyally set about unloading one of their steamers in the harbour. No confirmation could be secured in the office itself, except that it seemed nearly decided of Messrs Jardine, but we believe the statement to be true and hope soon to hear the news.

of the steamer give as the Chipping, though we give the name with reserve.

The total number of vessels in the harbour this morning was 162 and the tonnage was 238,261. The number of Japanese steamers has been reduced from 18 to 12, seven Japanese steamers having left. We understand that they will coal either at Amoy or at Shanghai.

Will Houseboys Come Out?

Among European householders in the Colony the main topic of conversation is whether the much-talked-of strike of houseboys and amahs is likely to eventuate. Rumours of such a possibility are rife, but a usually well-informed Chinese yesterday expressed the opinion that these stories are being circulated by the strike leaders with a view to creating a panic, and that they need not be taken seriously. Though there are Europeans who really fear that such a strike may come about, amongst the majority the opinion appears to prevail that the houseboys would have nothing whatever to gain by such a step.

A reader, however, tell us that he has been at pains to interview his servants on the matter, and he finds that they are inclined to believe the story that their Union will shortly issue an order requiring them to return to their native places until the strike is over. They say that there is a lot of talk amongst their own class to this effect, and some of them have been given to understand that if they do not obey the order when it is issued they will be killed. At any rate, amahs in particular are very free in their talk of a possible strike, and we yesterday heard of a case in which one of these women servants told her mistress that she had been warned to cease work, a threat being issued that if she did not do so she would have her ears cut off!

Other householders with whom we have talked base their fear that there is something about an alleged growth of a truculent and independent spirit amongst their servants during the past few weeks, whilst numbers of others say that recently either their coolies or houseboys have gone to Canton, leaving poor types of substitutes behind. There may, of course, be nothing whatever in these cases to warrant the belief that a strike is pending, but that there is considerable anxiety felt on the matter cannot be doubted.

A Murder.

A mysterious affair which is thought by some to be connected with the strike, took place at Taikoo Dock yesterday, when a Chinese player who was working on the steamer Huichow, lying at No. 2 Slipway, was murdered. The assailant escaped, and his identity still remains to be ascertained. Three wounds were inflicted on the head of the unfortunate player, and he was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. Deathly followed soon afterwards while the man was still in an unconscious condition, and the police have now to investigate the motives of the murderous attack.

Godowns at a Standstill.

The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises are almost deserted. Everything is practically at a standstill, a Telegraph reporter was informed. The coolies, tally men and lightermen stopped work on Wednesday morning and now there is nobody to handle cargo. There is plenty of room in the storages, godowns, but nobody to do anything, and the transit godowns are congested.

The office staff is still at work and the godowns are open for business, but there is nobody to handle cargo. Business can proceed as usual if firms can get the labour to remove their merchandise. Some firms are doing this. A well-known local store removed a number of cases by sending their own coolies and yesterday afternoon one or two other firms were adopting similar measures.

The Mahee Man was making a brave attempt to unload a cargo of fish with his own crew. Certainly, "But at last it seems

than no bread," but for a handful of men to attempt to unload a big ship is almost like trying to bale out the harbour with a bucket.

There were one or two other vessels lying alongside the wharf, but no work was proceeding on them, and but for a few watchmen and others the quays were deserted.

On the Railway.

Strikers continue to swarm up to Canton and up-to-date nearly 7,000 have left the Colony by rail. About 750 strikers have returned. The express trains are duplicated—running in two portions—and the traffic is over double the normal. With the Chinese New Year just over, there are, of course, a large number of holiday-makers returning to Hongkong, but the number of strikers going to Canton is so large that the up trains are much fuller than those coming down.

Owing to the strike of the cargo coolies it is impossible to get anything that comes down by rail shipped from Kowloon to the island, and no general merchandise is coming down from Canton at present. Four trucks of poultry and six trucks of vegetables which came down could not be sent across to Hongkong and consequently had to be sent to be sold in the Kowloon market. Some of the vegetables had to be stored in the godowns, but yesterday the cargoes were being transferred to junks, it is reported, the Seamen's Union having "permitted" the delivery. Fish continues to arrive every morning and, curiously enough, there is no difficulty whatever in getting that taken across the harbour.

Distress in Canton.

Our Canton correspondent writes to inform us that owing to the seamen's strike in Hongkong and the stoppage of traffic, there has been practically no importation of rice into Canton since the strike began. Stocks are getting very low and the price has been going up daily, until considerably hardship is being caused to the poorer classes. There is, however, a glut of vegetables and fruits, as considerable quantities used to be sent to the Hongkong markets. Ridiculously low prices have prevailed in these foodstuffs, but large quantities have been left at the wharves to decay. A great many farmers have suffered financial losses on account of prices falling, and also because former avenues of sale are now closed.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The sudden summoning of Parliament to ratify the Irish settlement caught Big Ben napping. His four-sided face has been undergoing a process of cleaning, which is so necessary after long exposure to the London smoke. One dial is without hands but it is glaringly white in comparison with the others in full possession of slowly revolving hands. It is evidently intended to renovate the four dials one by one.

If such things must be, no fitter house than Lord Iveagh's could be suggested for august Councilors, and Sir Hamar Greenwood and his fellow Ministers recently had the choice at Elveden of being received by his Majesty in a glorious hall of Carrara marble with doors of burnished copper says the Daily Chronicle. This hall is now 15 years old; but at Elveden (pronounced Elden) the late Maharajah Duleep Singh has made it possible to take counsel in rooms of varying size and Oriental splendour.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6 1/2d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—30.07 Temperature—43. Humidity—54.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day 4.15

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.

The report of the Directors of the above Company, to be submitted to the ordinary general meeting to be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., on Thursday, 13th April, states:—

The Gross profit for the year amounts to £57,121 2 7. From this must be deducted the Loan Interest ... 6,329 2 11

£50,791 19 8

To which should be added the amount brought forward from the last Balance Sheet, after allowing for the Final Dividend of £20,312 10 0, and for Corporation Profits Tax ... 7,568 14 4

Making a Balance of £68,360 14 0

Of this the Interim Dividend for 1921 of 1s. 0d. per share, paid 24th August, 1921, absorbed £16,250.

The Directors now recommend a Final Dividend for 1921 of 1s. 7d. per share. £25,729 3 4

41,979 3 4

Leaving to be carried forward ... £26,381 10 8

Both the balance sheet and the Working and Profit and Loss Accounts have been converted into sterling (with the exception of capital additions and depreciation taken @ 2%) at the T.T. rate on 31st December 1921, viz. 2s. 7d. The actual Hongkong receipts and working expenses in the local currency are as follows:—

Traffic and Miscellaneous Receipts ... \$1,87,969

Power Expenses, Traffic Expenses, Maintenance and Repairs, and General Expenses ... 461,501

Working Profit, Hongkong ... \$626,468

The retiring directors are Sir Robert Ho Tung and Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. The Auditors, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, offer themselves for re-election.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

Mr. Ernest W. Blackmore has taken over the management of Establishments Brossard Moyin in Hongkong.—Page 4.

The Yacht Club's extraordinary meeting advertised for February 4th, has been postponed until Saturday, February 16th.—Page 4.

Entry forms for the Hongkong Cricket Club's annual tennis tournament may be had on application at the Pavilion. Entries close on Wednesday, February 15th.—Page 4.

Volunteer Orders are given on page 4.

Burnett's Gin is still a household word in London.—Page 6.

The principal attraction at the Coronet Theatre to-night is "Nurse Marjorie" in which Mary Miles Minter is starred, whilst at the Kowloon Theatre "allace Reid is to be seen in "The Dub."—Page 12.

The Warwick Comedy Company's play to-night is "The Importance of Being Earnest."—Page 4.

If you want a really good suit case consult Sincere's advertisement on page 3.

The U.S. Lake Glippen has arrived and performances are given at the Grand Palace of the U.S. Lake Glippen. The U.S. Lake Glippen has arrived and performances are given at the Grand Palace of the U.S. Lake Glippen.

NOTICE.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HOK UN, KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Cali Flag "L."

Sole Agents for

"KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 H.P. to 50 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works ... Tel. K.31.
Manager ... K.33.
Secretary ... K.34.
Harbour Engineers ... K.35.
Telegrams "SEYBURN".

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OTHERS take your photos, but by our 30 years' experience, we take yours in EXCELLENT CONDITION and NATURAL COMPLEXION instead of merely clear and sharp.

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Prompt Return.

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CENTRAL.

METALS

of all kinds, especially for ship-building and engineering works. Complete stock. Best terms. Immediate delivery.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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Hongkong.

MARTIN'S

APOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their success. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free by M.A.R.T.I.N., Chemist, Northampton, Eng.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

Washington, Feb. 1.

The draft Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan for limitation of naval armaments was submitted to the Plenary Session of the Conference this morning. The Treaty is divided into chapters, the first containing agreements in twenty separate articles and the second containing details of specific naval agreements. The articles of Chapter one provide for the capital ships the Powers respectively may retain. The American and British lists were cabled on 20th January; France retains nine ships of a tonnage of 221,000, Italy ten of a tonnage of 182,000 and Japan ten of a tonnage of 301,000. When the Treaty is effective all other capital ships built or building by the five Powers will be scrapped. In addition to specified capital ships the United States may complete and retain two ships of the West Virginia class now constructing and thereafter scrap the North Dakota and Delaware, whilst Britain may construct two new capital ships not exceeding 35,000 tons each and then scrap the Thunderer, King George Fifth, the Ajax and Centurion.

Aggregate Tonnages.

The naval ratio agreement gives in standard displacement tonnage aggregate for capital ship replacement as follows: United States and Britain each 525,000 tons, France and Italy each 175,000 tons, and Japan 315,000 tons. The Powers agree not to exceed these aggregate tonnages. Other articles fix 35,000 tons as the maximum for any capital ship; provide that no ship should carry a gun exceeding sixteen inches; fix the total tonnage of aircraft carriers as follows: United States and Britain each 135,000 tons, France and Italy each 60,000 tons and Japan 51,000; provide that no vessels hereafter be laid down except capital ships to carry guns exceeding eight inches.

Scrapping Warships.

No vessel liable for scrapping shall be reconverted into a warship or no preparations shall be made on merchantmen in peace time for the purpose of converting them into warships, except stiffening the decks and mounting guns not exceeding six inches. The rules laid down for building by any contracting Power for other Powers for scrappings provide, they must be treated so that they cannot be put to combatant use. Scrapping may be effected by sinking, or breaking up or converting into targets. The Treaty remains in force till December 31, 1936, and if none of the powers notify two months prior to that date their intention to terminate the Treaty it will continue in force until the expiration of the two biennium from the date notice is given.

The delegates of the five great Powers formally assented to the Naval Treaty.

The Plenary Session.

The Plenary Session of the conference adopted without discussion resolutions regarding foreign post offices in China, withdrawal of foreign troops, the "Open Door," wireless in China and the Chinese railways; also a declaration of the Powers asking China to reduce her military forces and a resolution for publicity of foreign commitments to China, after which the draft Naval Treaty was presented.

Mr. Hughes announced that the Chinese tariff resolution will be temporarily postponed, but will subsequently be embodied in the Customs tariff.

The Shantung Settlement.

The announcement of the settlement of the Shantung question at the Plenary Conference by Mr. Hughes received loud applause and evoked expressions of deep satisfaction by the delegates. Mr. Shidehara thanked Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes for their great efforts. Mr. Alfred Sie believed that the settlement would remove all possibility of Sino-Japanese misunderstanding. Mr. Balfour declared that Britain was most gratified at the settlement owing to her interests in the Far East and added that Britain was ready to return the Weihaiwei leasehold.

Poison Gas and Submarine Warfare.

The Conference has adopted a Treaty prohibiting the use of poison gas and limiting submarine warfare.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Washington, Feb. 2.

The Federal Reserve monthly review declares that production and trade show no striking departures. There has been a sensational slackening in certain manufactures, but in a number of lines activity was well sustained. The tendency towards stabilisation of prices continues. Increased activity is shown in iron, steel is unchanged and textiles show little improvement. The silk trade is depressed, the material sale in raw silk having militated against orders for future delivery.

INDIAN UNREST.

Calcutta, Feb. 1.

In consequence of the arrest of two non-co-operative picketers near Patna, Bengal, a crowd of two thousand on the 27th January, assaulted the District Magistrate, the Police Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent. The last named became unconscious. The mob was warned to disperse and replied with a volley of stones. The police fired blank cartridges and then backshot without effect on the mob, whereupon they were obliged to fire ball, killing four and wounding six persons.

PRINCE'S VISIT TO INDORE.

London, Feb. 2.

The chief event of the Prince of Wales' visit to Indore was the holding of a public Durbar on Thursday morning which was attended by the largest number of ruling princes and chiefs yet assembled to meet the Prince of Wales. Eighteen were presented, the Prince personally bestowing honours upon each. It was an impressive spectacle and rich in colour. The Prince was cordially acclaimed by large crowds all along the route.

POET'S ROMANCE.

First Saw His Bride in "Chu Chin Chow"

News leaked out recently of a romantic marriage between East and West. Gonnoske Komat, the well-known Japanese poet, has married Miss M. Howard Morgan, daughter of a Sheffield optician. Miss Morgan is 24 years of age and a blonde. She has been a dancer from childhood, and her husband first saw her when she was dancing in "Chu Chin Chow," under the stage name of Nora Howard. They were married last month in London, and are now living in Kensington.

Here the bride groom has turned a mod-rn suburban residence into a palace of Japanese art. The arrangement of the home, as well as the furniture, are purely Oriental.

WILL WRITE HIS LOVE STORY. Recently Mr. Komat expressed his regret that his secret has been discovered, as he had hoped to keep it until the New Year. Asked if he would tell the story of his courtship, he replied: "No, I am going to write the story of my romance myself—next year." After seeing Miss Morgan in "Chu Chin Chow" the poet obtained an introduction to her at a gathering of artists in the West-end about 18 months ago. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morgan, the bride's parents, live at Junction-road, Sheffield, N. 1.

COMMUNISM IN CANTON.

A Warning Note from Shanghai.

The following from the Shanghai Times of January 26, is of special interest in view of the suggestion of political influence being at the back of the seamen's strike.

Sinister whisperings continue to fill the air that the shipping strike at Hongkong is something more than a purely labour movement. A significant message is published to-day, emanating from the Eastern News Agency, which seems to be uncommonly well informed with reference to a wide variety of subjects, both in this part of the world and farther afield, to the effect that the body of striking Chinese seamen who have proceeded to Canton from Hongkong have joined forces with the Labour Party, who are said to be identified with Communism. There is nothing unreal about such a report. If it is true the Cantonese constitute the brain of China, it is equally true that Canton is the spiritual home of revolution, for it is in that place that the conception of revolution was first formed, leading to the downfall of the Manchus and the installation as the first President of the Chinese Republic of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, whose career may be likened to that of the blazing meteor that flames forth in the sky for a brief spell and then disappears. The tragedy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is that, whereas he has revealed himself as a past master in the art of destroying, he has not the genius of re-building, although he has had an unexampled opportunity such as has been given to few figures in history. His capacity as the architect of a nation's political destiny is in inverse ratio to his ability for mischief, and it is in this menace to the peace and good order of China that the greatest danger lies, both to Chinese and foreigners alike. It is time that a warning note should be struck so that we may not hurl ourselves into a false sense of security.

We cannot somehow get rid of a lurking suspicion that the working men of the South are being utilized by Dr. Sun's party as a potential weapon with which to achieve the desired end. By engineering a shipping strike, the party is in reality hitting at the foreigners by administering a grave blow to foreign interests. China's shipping trade, being a negligible factor, it may be ruled out altogether from the scope of any discussion bearing on the present strike at Hongkong. The injury, in the main, devolves on foreign shoulders. Being one of the leading commercial seaports and a centre where many steamers from the four corners of the globe come to for the disposal of their commodities and for the supply of coal and provisions, Hongkong forms large in this part of the world in point of commercial and shipping importance. Having such a big population to support, Hongkong has naturally to depend on Canton and the surrounding vicinity as well as inland ports for the supply of foodstuffs. The floating population in Hongkong is a pretty big one and plays an important part in the life of the port. It is closely allied to the seamen who have now gone out on strike. That the situation is assuming a very alarming aspect may be shown by the fact that the river steamers manned by British naval crews had to return to Hongkong with only the goods carried to Canton on board. In short, the coastal trade is at a standstill and Hongkong has to depend entirely on the Canton-Kowloon Railway for the transportation of goods to and from Canton. A continuation of paralyzed transportation facilities would be greatly detrimental to Hongkong and its trade, as the strikers and their sympathizers must be well aware.

We have lately had occasion to dwell on the anti-foreign manifestations that have been rearing their ugly heads in various parts of this country. They make a sinister record which one cannot affect to regard with equanimity. Even as we write, there is a propagandist from Canton in our midst who is openly preaching anarchy and averring that the righteous army from the South is on the march to Peking and that a new government will soon be installed in the capital which will create a new heaven and a new earth. We are not concerned with the quarrels of Chinese political parties, but we have a right to protest against the conversion of this International Settlement into a happy hunting-ground for political malcontents who make no pretence of concealing their hatred of the foreigner. What has happened at Canton may be duplicated at Shanghai, striking at the very root of business and dislocating the commercial machinery. The Municipal Council established a good and sound precedent when it recently decided to afford no asylum to that sinister individual known by the picturesque appellation of "Little Hsu." What we require is an extension of that precedent to embrace all native disgruntled politicians bent on mischief, and their satellites. There are subtler types than "Little Hsu" who are bent on causing turmoil and disorder. One such is now in our midst and has been abusing the hospitality of the Settlement, in the interest of his master at Canton. The presence here of such persons is intolerable and is attended with not a little danger to the peace and good order of the Settlement.

FOOTBALL.

Hongkong F.C. Challenge Shield Competition.

2ND ROUND.

R.G.A. 1 H.M.S. Durban 0.

At Sookumpoo yesterday afternoon the teams lined out as under:

R.G.A.—Phillips, Walker and Woodhouse; Bailey, Pascoe and Dinovan; Keay, Lelliett, McHugh, Couzens and Harris.

Durban.—Lawrence; Ronayn and Pavey; Davies, Beadsen and King; Millar, Davison, Cann, Mahoney and Wemyss. Referee: Mr. Smith.

The sailors were well supported from the stand and ropes when Cann started for the Durban, who were the first to attack, Walker clearing. The opening minutes were very even, each side attacking in turn. Lelliett sent in a long dropping shot, which Lawrence pushed out to McHugh, who dallied with the ball and Pavey cleared. The R.G.A. returned and Couzens, running in, met a centre from the right and put ball and goalkeeper into the net, opening the score for the R.G.A. after ten minutes play. This reverse caused the sailors to put on extra pressure and Woodhouse, miskicking in front of goal, gave the sailors a chance to level up, but Davison skied over the bar. The R.G.A. pressed for a few minutes their backs, being up on the half way line and Wemyss, receiving a long pass, raced away and centred, Woodhouse kicking behind. The corner was well taken and Beadsen miskicked close in, Dinovan clearing. The ball went out to Couzens the latter giving to Lelliett, who tested Lawrence with a long shot. Hands against Bailey sent the sailors in, but Walker returned and Keay running in finished up weak. The sailors got away and Walker conceded a corner from which Davison shot over. Three corners in succession fell to the sailors but nothing came from them. Half time came, the R.G.A. leading by a goal to nil.

Resuming, the R.G.A. forced a corner. Durban cleared and transferred. Walker kicking behind, Dinovan cleared from the flag kick, but the sailors were back again and Davison struck the side of the net from close range. Phillips saved a long shot and the R.G.A. getting down, Lelliett tested Lawrence the goalie. Clearing at the second attempt, Durban again got working and Phillips cleared a shot from Millar, but the sailors coming again, forced the R.G.A. goalkeeper to carry the ball over the line. The ball was sent behind from the resulting flag kick. Couzens missed an easy chance of putting his side ahead, for after beating the backs, he sent the ball the wrong side of the post. The sailors put out their last effort and just in time forced a corner, but their hopes were dashed to the ground for Millar kicked the ball behind. With the ball in the air from the goal kick, the whistle sounded for time, leaving the R.G.A. winners of a hard game in which at times football was sacrificed for rough play.

A draw on the play would have been the correct result.

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By Marian Hale.

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THE EMPIRE OF LAW.

A New International Force.

A "lip-and-teeth relationship" should exist between China and Japan, but the world knows that, mainly from political causes, the personal relationship is not so friendly and intimate as it should be, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the Times. How to improve it is occupying the attention of liberal-minded men of both countries, and there are some who think it will be brought about largely, if not mainly, through the instrumentality of the Bar.

At the end of October the International Bar Association, which had its inception in Manila, and was born in 1920 at Tokyo, held its first regular annual conference at Peking. The members of the Chinese Bar gave delegates from Japan and the Philippines a splendid reception and there were in attendance some Russian lawyers from Kharbin (among whom was one lady practitioner), and also members of the Far Eastern American Bar Association, composed of American lawyers practising in Shanghai.

It is the ambitious aim of the International Bar Association to enrol in its membership the Bar associations of the whole world. Those of the United States and Canada have been already approached, and in this connexion the delegates at Peking heard a report from Dr. R. Masujima, a leading Tokyo barrister and member of the Middle Temple, on the annual meetings held in September at Cincinnati and Ottawa of the American and Canadian Bar Associations, which are now considering the question of joining the new international body. Dr. Masujima intimated that Dr. John Simon had promised to use his influence to persuade the English Bar also to join. Further, the "All-India Lawyers' Conference" has signified its intention of joining.

Dr. Masujima in the past three years has spent much time advocating this idea of a world union of members of the Bar, and is again to visit America with the same object. He calls this world union the "Empire of Law," and emphasizes the wonderful and beneficent power it might exercise in elevating the international standard of justice.

This picture of vigorous advocacy in the capital of old China would not be complete without reference to the attempt on the part of Korean members of the Japan Bar Association (the legal family knows not all its relations) to "stampede" the conference and force themselves as an independent body upon its attention.

CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

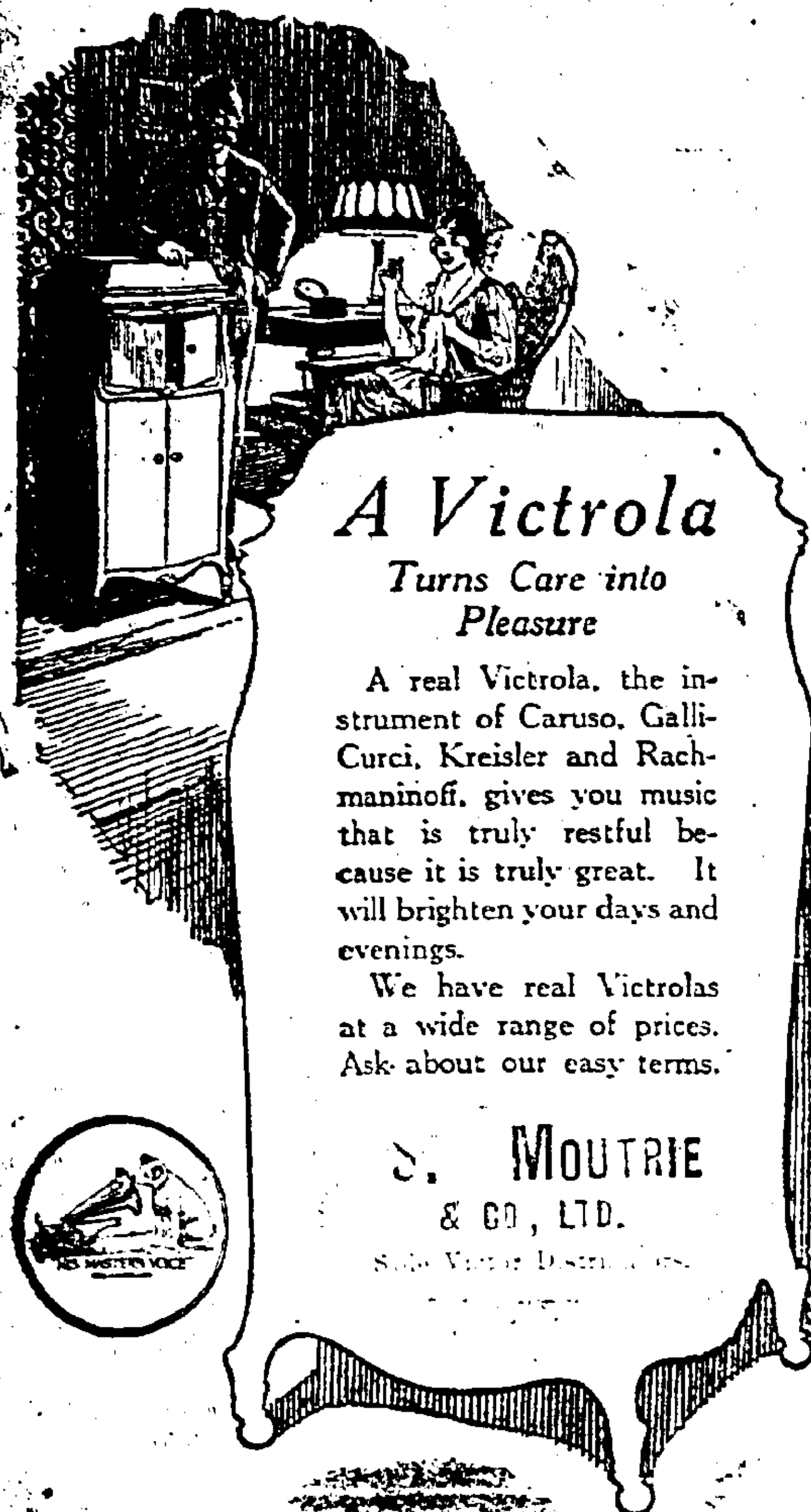
Educationists on Need of Encouragement of Schools.

At the East China Christian Educational Association's Session at Shanghai, Prof. E. D. Burton, chairman of the China Educational Commission, delivered a powerful address on the work of his Commission. After explaining the inception of the Commission and the work it had done, Dr. Burton proceeded to give some impressions and opinions on the question of Christian Education in this country. He said that the chief and immediate object of the Christian Church in China should be centred in the development of a Chinese Christian community, which should be sufficiently strong financially to otherwise, so as to be able to take upon itself the building up and guidance of China as a Christian nation without foreign aid. He then spoke of the educational system in America and Great Britain, and expressed the opinion that where government schools and private schools were run simultaneously, the result was better than in countries where state education existed alone, as in this case it was apt to become too cut and dried. The private schools in China, which now numbered 27,000, ought, he said, to receive every possible encouragement. The speaker made a few suggestions, which he thought might improve the present educational system: more and better middle schools, more schools for the training of teachers, and a more perfect system of elementary schools.

Dr. Burton concluded by speaking very seriously of the unchristianlike attitude of Christianity in China and said Christianity must not only enter schools, but should enter also into industry and commerce.

"Scientific Methods of Education" was the theme of an address delivered by Dr. W. F. Russell, of the College of Education of the State University of Iowa, and a member of the China Educational Commission spoke of the tremendously vital period in which we are now living, and said that, as there had been a revolution in the medical world, so there would be in the educational. Dr. Russell spoke of the various methods used to gauge values of systems with the results, and gave examples of the experiments which had already been made in teaching various subjects, such as spelling, reading, and mathematics.

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HERR BALLIN'S MEMOIRS.

Hugo Stinnes' Part in the Armistice.

The latter chapters of Herr Ballin's memoirs bring to light the little-known fact that Herr Stinnes played a large part in the events which led up to the Armistice. Ballin had been in high favour before the war, but at a comparatively early stage of hostilities his sun of Imperial favour had begun to set.

For one thing, he was opposed to wholesale murder at sea. When the Lusitania was torpedoed there were a good many who thought Herr Ballin might have been at the back of that shameful action, hoping thereby to benefit the Hamburg Amerika Line. The idea was pardonable perhaps, but based on false reasoning, as were most similar emanations of war psychosis. Ballin made no mention of the Lusitania among his papers. What reference there is to the wanton destruction of cargo space shows that he was opposed to it, and opposed also to the unrestricted submarine war, not on principle, but because he knew it must fail. There was a period in the war when he shared the extravagant plans and aims of the will men, as, for instance, when he contributed an article, "The Wet Triangle," to the Frankfurter Zeitung, in which he declared that Germany must extend beyond the North Sea, so that she could never again be blockaded. In the absence of other explanation it was taken to mean that Germany must retain Belgium and the Channel ports. Ballin probably regarded his mind as to annexation with the end and flow of Germany's success, and it is a little difficult to accept Herr Hindenburg's statement that he had in mind a naval station on the Atlantic Ocean somewhere in North Africa. In any case he must have abandoned any annexationist hopes at a very early stage, for he had embarked on a "peace intrigue" (as they used to be called) at least early in 1915. At the same time, he had abandoned the idea that Germany could be blockaded into defeat. The blockade, he observed, was a very severe and incisive measure, but it could not force Germany to her knees. Ballin wrote:

"I am regarded in high circles, and even by His Majesty, as an Anglophile, yet I am the only German who can justly claim to have been at war with England for 30 years for domination in the realm of merchant shipping. In this long period I have taken one trench after another and have always attacked again as soon as I could get the means to do so." He thought it was going to be a short war, because he did not believe better terms could be got at the end of 12 months than were to be had in six.

THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN.

But he saw that the ruthless use of the submarine might endanger everything. "The estimable persons, especially the leaders of the Conservative and National Liberal parties, who still preach ruthless submarine war, are falsely informed as to the true capabilities of the U-boats; they consider the starvation of England thereby not only possible but even fairly certain. I need not tell your Excellency that is an entirely false picture of the position. England will always be able to produce the means and the power to maintain her communications with the French Channel ports." And in a letter to a German diplomatist, he expresses his amazement at "those light-hearted Germans in high places who spoke of the entry of America as though it were a matter of, say, Montenegro or San Marino." He himself, however, in a memorandum written in July, 1916, estimated that England could have been overthrown if Germany had had 300 submarines, and that then there would have been no need to fear a war with America.

Though the Admiralty staff circulated a memorandum on the proposed ruthless submarine campaign to obtain the views of leading men, the opinion of Ballin was not asked. He declined to trim his views to the popular demand, however, and thereafter lapsed somewhat into the background, though he continued to put forward his objections and criticisms, even to the Kaiser. In May, 1917, he was invited to General Headquarters. He wrote:

"After the very short wartime dinner I talked alone with the Kaiser for some hours and found him, in my opinion, in a much too optimistic frame of mind. He, like Ludendorff, gets altogether too high hopes on the success of the submarine; both overlook the fact that we are making enemies of the whole world, and that so long as we cannot cut off the munition ships and the ships that carry troops to England, the hope that the English will be on their knees in July is, to say the least, extravagantly optimistic."

For these reasons Ballin began to lose his influence with the Kaiser just at the critical period when it was most needed. Herr Hindenburg says that in the later stages of the war he seldom had the opportunity of seeing him, and never of holding a confidential conversation. The Kaiser's officers would not allow any private conversation to take place. Ballin comments: "They only tell the Kaiser good news, and therefore he does not see the elements of the situation as they are." Of the Kaiser he says her judgment of the war and its origins was so prejudiced that on one occasion when he visited the Kaiser she came up to him with raised, clenched fists, crying: "Peace with England? Never!"

She regarded the war as an affair of families in which the English Court had played traitor to the Kaiser.

GERMANY'S EXHAUSTION.

On Tuesday, August 20, 1918, Ballin received a telephone call from Herr Deters (Stinnes' general manager in Hamburg) asking him to meet Stinnes in Berlin on the following Thursday, as Colonel Bauer (Ludendorff's Chief of Staff, afterwards leader of the Kapp Putsch) had brought news that made a discussion imperative. He declined, but Stinnes appeared in Hamburg on the Friday and Ballin met him there. The conference lasted from 10.40 a.m. to 1.15 p.m. Stinnes, he says, revealed to him with his pleasant frankness and lucidity the fact that the German resources in man-power had begun to give out and that latterly there had been many deserters—Stinnes named the figure of 32,000. Ludendorff, he said, had made matters clear to the Crown Prince at last, but it was necessary that the Kaiser should be told that Count Hertling must go, that nothing was being done to bring about peace, that von Stein [the Minister of War] was failing them, and much else. Ballin agreed to tell the Kaiser if Ludendorff so desired, but demanded that Ludendorff should indicate whom he desired to succeed. Stinnes answered that Prince Bulow had been proposed. Ballin objected that the Prince was mistrusted by the Socialists and also by Germany's enemies. Stinnes admitted this. It was then proposed that the matter should be further discussed with Ludendorff. He himself would have preferred that Stinnes should have undertaken the mission "because the situation seemed to demand a man of dictatorial authority." But the task fell to Ballin. He went to Wilhelmshoe on September 5, and he gives an interesting account of his visit and the way in which his object was defeated.

THE KAISER AND JAPAN.

He waited in the Adjutant's room till the Kaiser came to take him for a walk.

"But Herr von Berg [chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet] had arranged to be there too, and he went with us. In consequence of this the conversation lost the freedom so desirable in the interests of the Kaiser himself and of the country. I found the Kaiser again very much misinformed and in the buoyant frame of mind that he was so willing to display in the presence of a third person. They had so perverted things that even the bad failure of the offensive, which at first had provoked a great depression in him, had been twisted into a victory."

"I informed the Kaiser of my great concern, and told him that I did not think there were any prospects for peace negotiations with England; but advised him urgently to get into touch with Wilson. The Kaiser agreed with my views, but thought it would be necessary to wait till the autumn, when we should be back in the Hindenburg line. Then a peace offer could be made through the Queen of Holland."

Whenever I spoke freely Herr von Berg cleverly joined in, and when the Kaiser had gone he observed that "one must not make the Kaiser too pessimistic." The Kaiser also remarked that this war would soon be followed by another—the second Punic War. He spoke of an alliance between England and America, directed, of course, against Japan, and developed political views that merely showed how ill informed he was."

It was soon too late. The last entry shows that Ballin was destined for the role ultimately filled by Erzberger.

MARINE POLICEMAN'S TRIAL AT SHANGHAI.

Swedish Court Finds Evidence Contradictory.

Baron Akerblom, Swedish Consul-General at Shanghai, and two Assessors who held an inquiry into the accusations against Petterson, the Customs police officer alleged to have caused the death of a riceboat man, have given their judgment, based on a lengthy inquiry into the circumstances of the case. They found that the Chinese had failed to prove the charge, the evidence produced being unreliable and contradictory, and Petterson was discharged.

The judgment was as follows: This is a case of a policeman on duty and executing the orders of his Superiors who is accused of having used violence in order to be obeyed and to have caused, as a result of such violence, the death of another man.

The Court finds that the witnesses against the accused were so often caught with contradictory and conflicting statements that, in consideration of the emphatic denial of the

accused, their evidence does not offer convincing proof that violence was used by the accused on the occasion in question.

The post mortem examination, which merely consisted of an external inspection of the body and was made by a Chinese official, who is not a medical man, is of no value, as is convincingly proved by a well-known and duly-certified physician, who also certifies that, without a dissection of

the body, the cause of death could not have been determined. The Court finds that the post mortem examination does not prove that death was the result of injuries caused by violence.

Under these circumstances the Court declares Petterson not guilty.

Dr. O. Fischer and Mr. Lok were present on behalf of the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs.

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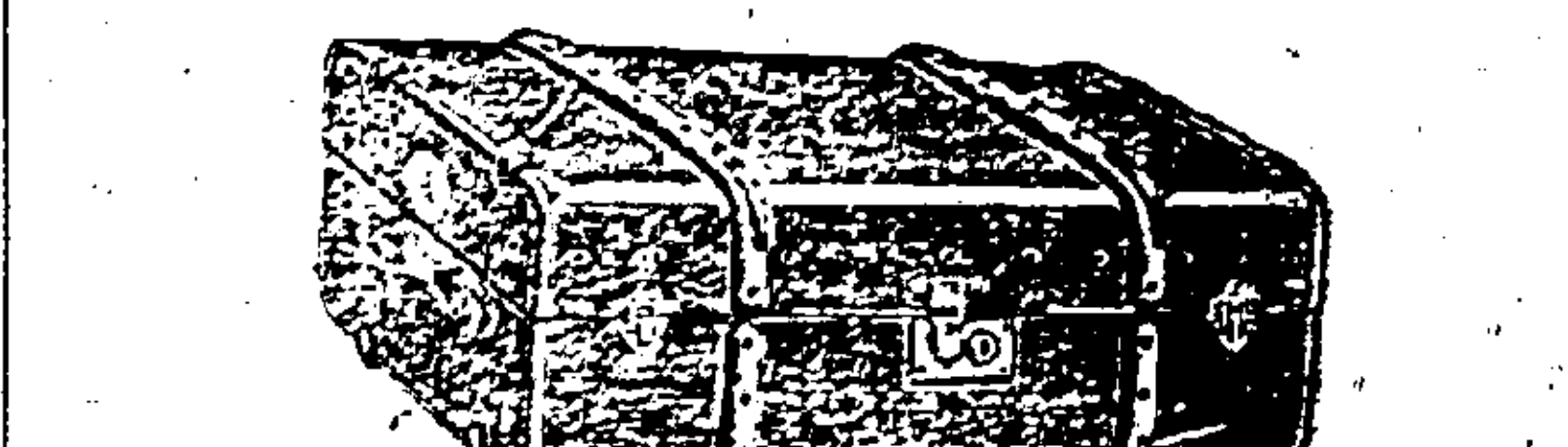
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements for Insurance, etc. However, if consignees upon arrival of vessel will provide lighters delivery of cargo can very probably be arranged.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo for Hongkong per S.S. "MANILA MARU" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become settled.

S. YASUDA.

Manager.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

Hongkong, 1st. February, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Consignees of Cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "Kamo Maru" and "Mayebashi Maru" are hereby notified that owing to the strike of Cargo and Wharf Coolies, cargo for Hongkong will be carried on to Shanghai and landed at that port. Consignees are therefore recommended to make the necessary arrangements respecting insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be returned to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd. February, 1922.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.
Hongkong, 24th. Jan., 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

From SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
AND SHANGHAI.

The Steamship
"TENYO MARU."

Notice is hereby given that the above steamer is due to arrive in port this morning, and owing to the cargo coolies and lightermen strike, cargoes, except treasure, on board her cannot be discharged on arrival. In view of the necessity of sending the Tanyo Maru today dock at Taikoo Dockyard for repairing and bottom painting, etc. on the 2nd Feb.

Consignees are hereby notified that if the strike is not settled before that date, she will proceed to dry dock with her cargoes on board. Should the strike be settled during the time of docking, cargoes will be discharged immediately after she is undocked.

Storage expenses will be assessed one week from the date the strike is settled, and date of examination of damaged cargo will be advised later.

Y. TSUTSUMI.

Manager.

Hongkong, 1st. February 1922

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees of cargo for Hongkong per s.s. "DEMODOCUS" are hereby notified that owing to the present state of affairs in Hongkong due to strike of seamen, cargo for Hongkong has been landed at Singapore and consignees are recommended to make necessary arrangements as to insurance etc. accordingly. The cargo will be brought on to Hongkong immediately conditions at this port become normal.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.
Hongkong, 24th. Jan., 1922.

PHILIPPINE SENATE AGREES TO LOAN PROPOSAL.

Approves P45,000,000 Plan To Save Peso.

The Philippine Senate went into caucus on the 22nd. January and agreed in principle to the recommendation of the Governor General that a loan in the amount of P45,000,000 be secured from the government of the United States to enable the Philippines to return to the old Coint system and maintain the parity between the silver peso and the gold standard peso, thus re-establishing the credit of the Philippine government at home and abroad.

Secretary Alberto Barretto of the department of finance declared that he is greatly in favour of the securing of the loan. He said a loan of this nature should have been secured a long time ago. He explained that according to present plans, there will be no need to sell bonds in the United States, as the money is to be a direct loan by the government of the United States with no guarantee other than the credit of the Philippine government.

As soon as the details have been arranged at Washington, a cable to this effect will be sent here and then the Philippine legislature will pass the resolution authorizing the government to get a loan of P45,000,000 from the United States treasury.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

AT WASHINGTON.

Col Repington on the Attitude Japan and China.

In the course of a survey of events at Washington, Lt. Col Repington writes: No Power was more vitally interested in the whole of the American agenda than Japan, and her attitude was at first a matter of doubt. She brought a strong contingent to Washington under Admiral Baron Kato, a man of very considerable force of character. Her technical delegates and staffs covered a good part of the floor of the Conference hall. Some fifty or more journalists from Japan appeared, and every question was studied with profound attention. Japan came to Washington under suspicions caused by her actions towards China in 1915 and 1916, and took the earliest opportunity to allay these suspicions. While holding to her indisputable rights won by conquest and confirmed by treaty, and while stating that she held to a navy adequate for defence, she displayed a spirit of conciliation and the utmost frankness in the conversations of her seamen on naval affairs. She accepted Senator Root's principles respecting China, agreed with real generosity to accept the good offices of England and America for settling her dispute with China about Shantung, and accepted the American naval programme in principle, reserving at first only the question of replacements for discussion.

It was soon seen, in short, that Japan appreciated the sincerity of the naval offer of the United States, as well as the validity of Senator Root's China principles, which were founded on a thorough study of the actual treaties contracted between foreign States and China. She went with the rest of us in her readiness to abandon certain rights as soon as China was ready to administer and keep order in Chinese territory, and accepted without demur, the merging of her alliance with us into a quadruple bond. By her conciliatory and amiable disposition and by her frankness she showed a plain desire not to break with the Western Powers, but to march with them, and by this wise behaviour regained the respect which her attitude in 1915 and 1916 had done so much to forfeit. The wisdom of her Government and her delegates went for much towards the success of the Conference, and we must accord to them full credit for this happy result.

China was the bad boy of Dame Columbia's school. Everything in the American programme was designed to accomplish the rehabilitation of China and to restore her political and administrative independence, yet the greatest obstacle to the fruition of this unselfish purpose was China herself. We have known in the past really great Chinamen, statesmen well matured in their craft, and models of sagacity. There were no such men in the Chinese delegation, but only a set of Western-trained and youthful individuals, who made themselves a perfect nuisance, quarrelled with each other, were perpetually threatening to leave Washington, were insulted by Chinese students, who call them traitors, and were of course, denounced by the South China Mission from Canton as men sold to Japan.

While Japan accepted Anglo-American good offices about Shantung, the Chinese denounced the idea at first, oblivious of the fact that Powers who signed

A CHARMING FROCK FOR THE DANCE.



BY MARIAN HALE.

Like the blue and silver mist of summer evening skies is this dancing frock.

The skirt, frail wisps of cornflower blue chiffon, shimmers over silver cloth and is caught at the waistline by a band of

colourful hand-made flowers exceedingly fresh in appearance. Flowers have become something of importance to the evening frock, scarcely a one but boasts of a trail of artificial flowering vine at waistline, hem line or shoulder, a pretty conceit it is—and youthful.

The waist of this fascinating little gown is strangely high at the back, but quite as transparent! Bands of opalescent iridescent trimming cling sparklingly to a foundation of chiffon, and cross the shoulders to meet a prettily low bodice.

The head of the wearer is adorned with a Rhinestone band which hangs at the left, in a glittering length.

STINNES'S PRODIGIOUS SCHEME.

Remarkable Paris Story.

The following is stated in Paris to be the plan of Herr Stinnes for the reconstruction of Russia, a plan which is said to be the basis of the negotiations recently begun in London by Herr Stinnes and Dr. Rathenau:

(1) Great Britain, the United States, and France would form with Germany a Consortium for the economic reconstruction of Russia.

(2) These three Powers would furnish Germany for this purpose with all the money, transport, and raw materials necessary, and would ensure her a monopoly for the manufacture and supply to Russia of finished articles.

(3) Russian industries would be restricted to the production of raw materials and foodstuffs, necessary for the payment of German deliveries, textile and metallurgical industries being prohibited in Russia in order to safeguard this German monopoly.

(4) The profits from the German undertakings in Russia would be shared between the Powers forming the Consortium in such a way as to ensure the payment of war reparations.

(5) In the meantime Germany would be granted a moratorium in order that the above plan should be put into execution as a trial.

THE NINTH.

Mr. Norman Selby, better known as "Kid McCoy," formerly a well-known American heavy-weight boxer, who is now a film artist, has again joined the ranks of the benedicts, having married his stenographer as his ninth wife.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

It Sounds Like It Should Have a Few

BY BLOSSER



BURNETTS GIN OLD TOM, & DRY.

BURNETTS Gin was a household word in London before most of the men who fought in the big war were born—AND STILL IS!

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1922

CLUB SNOBBISHNESS.

Some words uttered in London recently by H.R.H. the Duke of York might well form a fruitful topic for conversation amongst members of British social clubs in the Far East. His Royal Highness was visiting a London Club, and in the course of a speech, he said the fact that membership of this particular institution was barred neither by class nor by creed nor by party was an example which, if more generally followed, would be an infinite help in our national life. That sentiment, so well expressed by a brother of the Prince of Wales, is, as we say, deserving of special notice amongst British communities in the East, amongst whom, unhappily, there has grown up an unwritten law whereby discrimination is exercised in Club life against a certain section of business men. We refer to the retail traders. In upbringing, in education, in general character, a retail man may be able to give many points to numbers of shipping or commercial assistants whom he meets out East, but, whereas men of the latter type will have no difficulty in getting on to the membership rolls of most social Clubs in this part of the world, the former will only be invited a snub if he should be indiscreet enough to apply to join.

To express the situation in other words, the retail man out East is automatically classed with the "undesirables" in Club life. This, we declare, is a type of discrimination which has utterly outlived any utility or justification which it may ever have possessed. It smacks of snobbishness, which is one of the most unpleasant characteristics of life amongst European communities in the Far East. If it could be contended, as of course it cannot seriously be, that the retail trader is necessarily a less worthy man than the wholesaler, either in character or in business ability, we should be able to understand the implied objection felt towards him. As things are, we can only attribute the continued persistence of the attitude either to sheer ignorance or to an inherent desire of some men to "lord it" over others. But, whatever the explanation may be, the circumstance which we are deploring does credit to no-one, and, what is more, it is in absolute opposition to the spirit of the age in which we live.

We are aware, of course, of the fashion in vogue at Home in former times when anyone connected in the least degree with "trade" was disdained by the aristocracy and the professions. But recent years have seen the breaking down of much of this old-time prejudice, until nowadays honours and titles are bestowed on the heads of our leading retail houses in the Old Country with almost amazing prodigality. Nevertheless, we can only account for this discrimination shown in Colonial Club life as being an offshoot of that antipathy of olden days. But with these Clubmen there is, seemingly, trade and trade. You may, apparently, sell a keg of nails to a Chinese broker; you must not be guilty of selling a piano or a suite of furniture to a customer for his own use.

Ian Hay, who is well-known to Hongkong readers, has some pungent observations on such nice distinctions as these in one of his books. He says: "You may become a land-agent without loss of caste; presumably because you cannot possibly make money out of becoming a land-agent. You may also become a stockjobber, possibly because a stockjobber's earnings cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as the fruit of honest toil. . . . You may even go upon the stage, in a gentlemanly sort of way. But you must not go into trade. You must not buy or sell merchandise in the open market; though you are perfectly at liberty to sell what you have not got, and buy what you could not pay for if you received it, in the world of Bulls and Bears. However—no-one seems to know why, but the undeniable fact remains—you may still sell motor-cars for a living and remain a gentleman." It will now be seen where these foolish distinctions lead us. They are petty, insulting and altogether reprehensible. If a candidate for Club membership is upright and honourable—in short, if he is "a man"—he ought to be admitted without question, whether he sells suitcases by the yard or coconuts by the ton.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Shantung Settlement.

Among a stream of cables from Washington, where the Conference, after lengthy deliberations, appears to be winding up business post-haste, is one which proclaims the settlement of the long-pending Shantung question. The exact terms are not indicated, but as the announcement was made by Mr. Hughes, the United States Secretary of State, to a plenary session of the Conference and was received with loud applause all round, there are grounds for assuming that a vexatious question has really been disposed of. The Japanese delegate, Baron Shidehara (Japanese Ambassador at Washington) thanked Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes for their good offices, thus paying a tribute to the value of Anglo-American mediation, while Mr. Sze (the Chinese Minister at Washington) expressed the belief that the settlement would remove all possibility of Sino-Japanese misunderstanding, and if it does that nobody can say that the Conference, apart from other achievements, has been in vain. Mr. Balfour rounded-off the exchange of amenities by declaring that Britain was most gratified, and added some words foreshadowing the return of Wei-hai-wei, which was broached some weeks ago. We await more particulars than are vouchsafed at the moment before commenting in any detail upon these matters; but *prima facie* the news respecting Shantung provides a subject for general congratulation.

South Africa.

Sufficient information is not available to warrant a definite opinion in relation to the South African mining dispute. One thing that is greatly to be desired, however, is that the miners will not be misled by the voice of the Hertzogist system, if two such incongruous-sounding words may be permitted in conjunction. At the last General Election in the sub-continent, the South African party obtained a substantial majority, but this was only secured by the fusion of General Smuts' followers and the Unionists. The Nationalists, led by General Hertzog and Mr. Tielman Roos, increased their representation, and, in round numbers, polled something like 40 per cent. of the total votes. It has generally been supposed that the Labour Party, which suffered several defeats in that election, would vote with the Ministry on Imperial questions, hostile as the two may be in general. There is an obvious reason for their so doing, seeing that to vote with the Opposition would be playing into the hands of the Hertzogists, who advocate a republic, and a republic, under Dutch auspices, offers little attraction to British miners. The Nationalist leader has just indulged in a demonstration of sympathy with the miners. It cannot reasonably be doubted that the purpose is to effect a transfer of allegiance (a plan encouraged by the fact of the miners including a considerable proportion of Dutch). In brief, it is the familiar device of putting up Short against Codlin. The risk is that in a fit of pique the miners may yield to the bait—the saving-clause is that the workers' inborn common-sense will frustrate the manoeuvre.

Woman Shipping Expert.

A correspondent writes in a Home paper that a Miss Hendrick has just been appointed to an important post, having been made traffic manager, probably the first post of the kind to be entrusted to a woman. The new traffic manager, who is stated to be an expert on ocean traffic, is being sent by a large firm on a tour of inspection of the Pacific coast agencies, and her business will be to obtain trans-Pacific freights for carriage across the Atlantic to Europe. "Young, with curly hair, and a shrewd business woman," adds the correspondent, "she is expected to go far." For the last year or more freight-hunting has been a strenuous job. Now that the luckless male is called upon to compete against business ability plus youth and wavy tresses, he is faced with the very deuce of a task.

A RIOT OF STAMPS.

The latter post, like everything else, rules high in Russia. The Paris Post Office delivered recently a letter sent from Moscow on September 30 last carrying postage stamps costing 2,000 roubles.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN DEATH, THE GREAT RECONCILER, HAS COME IT IS NEVER OUT TENDERNESS THAT WE RESENT OF BUT OUR SEVERITY.—George Eliot.

Captain R. B. Khare, I.M.S., arrived per a.s. "Janus" and is taken on the strength of the China Command.

Entries for the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament close on February 15th. There are two open events—the Men's Singles Championship and the Men's Doubles Championship.

Yesterday's health return shows that there were two non-fatal cases of plague (Chinese), one fatal case of enteric fever (Chinese) and one non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever (Indian).

The annual University service of the Hongkong University Christian Association is to be held at St. Stephen's Church on Sunday morning. The Rev. J. Romanis Lee, M.A., will preach. We learn that the Japanese Consul General in Hongkong, Mr. Tsubokami, is seriously ill and has been in Hospital for a fortnight. He was operated on for appendicitis, but this was unsuccessful and he was to-day operated upon a second time by Professor Digby.

Owing to the greatly increased number of calls made by Japanese steamers at the port, the Japanese Government has just established a Consulate at Colombo. The candidate for the post is Mr. Chusaki Hayashi, formerly Vice-Consul at Hankow, who to-day left Hongkong by the Wakasa Maru for the Ceylon port to take up his duties.

To-morrow's picture page of the Hongkong Telegraph will be a specially interesting one. The pictures include the Hongkong Shanghai Interport golf players at Fanning; strike scenes on the waterfront; photographs taken at the launching of the a.s. Kaying at Taikoo Dockyard; a group picture of those who attended the Ball given by the Officers of H.M. Fourth Submarine Flotilla; and a picture of those present at the prize distribution of the Tsang Foo School, Kowloon City.

Few performances pass at the Coronet Theatre without some patrons expressing a wish to see this or that picture again, but rarely is it that this desire is voiced with greater unanimity and enthusiasm than in the case of "Nurse Marjorie," a charming romance featuring Mary Miles Minter which was screened during the Chinese New Year holidays to capacity houses. The management are therefore happy to announce, through their advertisement in this issue, that it has been found possible to meet this flattering demand by screening "Nurse Marjorie" again this evening.

The Humanitarian Federation of Chinese Employees was inaugurated at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. this afternoon. As its name indicates, the Association, which is a combination of the whole number of local Labour Guilds, is formed for the purpose of carrying out benevolent work for the relief of people in distressed circumstances. One of the chief objects will be the establishment of a Poor Boys' School and the pooling of funds for their allocation to such deserving causes as famine relief in China. The movement was originated on the suggestion of the Y. M. C. A. people, and amongst its members are a number of Women's Labour Guilds recently formed.

NEW INDIAN BATTALION.

Information has been received that the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin" sailed from Karachi for Hongkong via Singapore on the 1st inst., with the following unit and details:—

1102d Grenadiers—11 British Officers, 2 ladies, 1 child, 23 Native Officers, 761 Indian troops, 46 followers, 18 private followers, 3 chargers and 7 dogs.
I.M.D.—S.A.S. Amar Singh permanent medical subordinate.
Indulgence—Major, Leicester, Sec. Gymkhana, Quetta.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.

I mind once of reading a nature story in one of the magazines about a be-wolf that had gotten its tail snipped off in a trap and as a result missed it so badly that it retired from the warring business and ultimately died. No, I didn't want ye to let the tear drop over the poor beast but I just thought it was as good a start as any for this week. Besides there's a wee bit moral in it if ye take time and give it a thought. The thing we're most used to is sometimes very hard to give up. Writing you scored every day like I used to, I often thought of the fine time I'd have when Sky came back and I could go home when I liked and do what I liked and no care a curse for the morrow. But it hasn't worked out like I thought it would. I've been like a fish out of water all week and my poor brain w' just about the same feeling as a body's mouth has after getting a couple of teeth out. I thought I'd write better after a rest but now I'm sure that writing's like fiddling—the longer ye leave it, the worse ye feel like making a start again. No, I'll confess I dinna think much of the holiday after all. But I'm no downhearted. There's the *Sarasvati* to practice on, for I hear they're going to bring out another number on April 1st. But that means literature. Still a chap's got to make a start somehow. I've got a fine story on the mental states already. It's to be called "Aleckie's Love Affair." I'm no very sure of the characters and I doubt the dialogue'll beat me and I'm still in a swither whether to lay the scene in Linkumoddie or Auchtermarder but I've hopes o' warstling through it for that.

Talking about writing I see somebody's been lecturing up the Union Kirk way about Scott. Man, Sir Watlie's a writer I've aye had very little time for. As a boy I aye had a terrible job to get interested, and I'll no mind confessing that even to this day I've never get into the middle o' "Waverley." Some there are who like him fine, but somehow he aye seemed kind o' high and mighty and to have an awkward knock all through the piece o' making poor folks (secondary in his scheme o' things. Maybe that riled me most. One thing though, a course of Scott lets a lot o' history seep in through the eyes, but, man, he's terrible slow and heavy w' it all.

Ay, its needless trying to disguise the fact that Scott's a popular nowadays. It's difficult to get young folks to read the Waverley Novels. Man, a good sub-editor let loose among them w' a fresh packet o' blue pencils and a brand new pair o' shears could make a vast difference, for they can stand a lot in the way o' pruning and pulling together. As I said before, the Wizard had no place in his heart for democracy. He was contemptuous of the capacity of those whom he called "unwashed artificers" to select our legislators and he had no patience w' the "sad blackguards" who resented his violent opposition to the Reform Bill of his day. Maybe that accounts most for his having to take second place whenever it comes to a discussion regarding the relative influence of Scott and Burns on the life of Scotland. "The heart aye's the pairt aye that makes us right or wrang."

They say black cats are lucky, but I don't know. We've two in our house, mother and daughter (or is it a son? I'm no sure which), but you can take it from me that all the luck that's come our way so far this year could sit sideways on the extreme edge of a molecule and no begin the least danger o' losing its balance. If it's no been for the want o' water in the morning, it's been blown fuses when it's no been sick cookboys or coolies w' parents in delicate health. Janet's had a bad cold ever since the new year came in, and what between Kold Kure, turpentine, and aquinated ammonia and the house fit to lay a hairbrush on. Last night she lost her voice altogether, but that would have been nothing if she hadn't woke me up after dinner to break the news and was quite testy when I said it was a blessing there was plenty o' writing paper in the house. The coolie looks as if he could do w' a rest as well.

Man, I feel that this isn't the time to be filling space this way and a strike like this on our hands. Still, on second thoughts, it's maybe better left alone. But for all that, any man that's capable of thought at all canna help wondering how this serious business is likely to finish. Lots, on the other hand, push along from day to day on the old formulae that time will bring everything out all right. Ay, time gets a full-time job in lot's o' places. I see though that the Government has sat in on the deal at last so it looks like as if our old friend Time is going to be somewhat pushed within the next week or so. Ay, it's one of the silly human delusions, this idea that time will fix everything. Our Government is aye a hint like the cuddy's tail on a way. Time, at ordinary times, is one of it's best friends, as all know who want it to do something, such as passing plans and building hospitals and the like, but when it comes to fixing up a strike, old man Time is very apt to let you down. That's one of the few occasions when he needs his forelock nailed *pro tem* to the mast. Leaving mixed metaphor strictly alone, though, I think no Government has any business to allow itself to get stricken to the vitals w' neutrality (when its throat's cut and its precious "life blood" in danger and its people reduced to such a stage of helplessness. Among the list of those who will be banished shortly forth of the Colony I hope I'm no very sure of the characters and I doubt the dialogue'll beat me and I'm still in a swither whether to lay the scene in Linkumoddie or Auchtermarder but I've hopes o' warstling through it for that.

Some few days ago I was misguided enough to hint that I had it in mind to write something about the teachers here, and Joe, he hasn't let me alone since. Some folk are aye looking for trouble—other folk's trouble, that is. I've nothing particular against the teachers, or anybody else for that matter, though I will admit that reading some o' yon headmasters' reports nearly aye makes me feel ill. I ask you how can a headmaster know when the discipline and tone of his school are very good? [I distrust that word "tone" anywhere, aye even if it was in every second verse in the Bible. But that's neither here nor there. What I had in mind, at the time I'm speaking of, was Education generally in this Colony. I grant you that it's a dreary business this teaching the young idea how to shoot, but I think it will be admitted that, on the average, education in this Colony is no' what it should be. That being so—now, you keep your seat, I'm no saying a word, as yet, about the teacher—but honestly and truly, couldn't we get to the bottom of this business? I grant you also that it's no' subject on which I'm best qualified to speak, for it's many a long day since I painfully inserted myself into a desk seat and sat regarding w' particular horror the "home sum" chalked up on the schoolroom blackboard. Still that doesn't prevent a body from thinking. I wonder if the same problem ever crosses the mind of our Honourable Director of Education?

What is it that's wrong anyway? Let's see if we can get at the bottom of it. Is it the parents? Now, the parents out here are, I think, a somewhat better class than the average parent at Home. But no aye as a parent; mind ye. They dinna' aye set the best o' examples to the children. They're often at times very easy-going. Short hours, clubs and sport generally make for a holiday kind of atmosphere in a home and that can never do much in the way of impressing the youngster as regards duty and concentration. Some women there are who would see amahs dressing the kids till they've almost got their hair up or being measured for

long trousers. They think nothing of keeping their offspring from school on the slightest pretext. They often discuss the teachers and that doesn't make for respect either. A bit over-drawn? Well, maybe and yet I don't know. What happens in your own home?

Is it the children that are at fault? Youngsters dinna' become less receptive because they stay in the Far East. In point of fact every parent knows that young folk out here, whether due to climate or whatever the cause, show a precocity and receptivity that's no' apparent at Home. It may not operate in the third generation here, but it certainly does in the second. They're a lot too smart by a long chalk. They know too much before they begin to know anything and the older they grow the less they forget. They're a self-possession, through sitting in w' the big folks, that's almost uncanny for their size. They've nerve, pounds for inches, out of all proportion to the sea. Whatever else they may be, then, they're no' dull.

Does the fault lie with the teachers? Joe, he says whatnell have I left. But that's the worst o' jumping at conclusions. Of course, there's plenty left. There's the Hon. Director of Education, poor chap, the Education Board, and finally the Government all to come after that. And it's just as easy to blame them as anybody else.

Well, to come back to the teachers. Mind ye, I dinna' want to be unfair, but I've got a kind o' suspicion that there's ower many teachers who have got a job in this Colony. And teaching is something more than a job. Teaching's something besides ticking off the years on the back of an agreement and wondering where they're going to spend the next holiday. How many of our teachers can teach in the truest sense of the term; how many of them are there who have had no "call" to teaching—for teachers are born, not made.

What is it that makes the difference in the results of the various schools, in say, the University examinations? How is it that in the last lot of these tests the schools under the aegis of the various religious denominations came out on top as compared w' the Government schools? Is it because the teachers in these latter schools have too moderate an education for the positions and a want of that character and personality which, more than anything else, is essential in what should be the proudest profession in the world because, perhaps, the most responsible?

Ay, I know it's a hard job right enough. 40 in a class, 38 of whom dinna' want to learn and two who can't, but that's just where character comes in. Moreover, the teacher must inspire respect, and intense respect, if the youngster is to learn anything from him.

On the other hand, maybe it's the system that's wrong. That's the question our Hon. Director must ask himself. Is the curriculum as it should be? Do the teachers get a proper chance to work out their ideas or is their work more or less made congenial drudgery? Is the Colony's educational stream permitted to flow, or has it degenerated into a vicious whirlpool? Has school education by being made well-nigh universal settled down to the dead, dull level of mediocrity?

Someone knows the answer to questions such as these, ay, and maybe a lot more forbye. The children can't tell us; the parents can only guess; our Hon. Director of mental callisthenics of course won't; but the teachers should in fairness to themselves and their profession.

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST BULL-FIGHTING.

The Mexico City newspaper *El Universal* has started a campaign against bull-fighting which appears to give promise of possible success. In the belief that the present generation of grown-ups enjoys the sport so much that its prohibition is impossible, the newspaper is attempting to keep children away from the fights, and to that end has placed the mayor of Mexico City and the governor of the Federal District, in which Mexico City is located, on record as opposed to boys and girls witnessing the "brutal sport." Quarter-page pictures of youngsters eagerly watching the gory sights of the arena have been printed and the newspaper asks if this is the sort of environment that makes for culture and refinement.

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YEE SANG FAT CO.

WEST POINT BUILDING CO.

To be Wound Up.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the West Point Building Co., Ltd., held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson this morning it was unanimously decided that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Messrs D.G.M. Bernard, A.S. Gubbay (directors), M.S. Northcote (secretary), D.V. Stevenson (solicitor) W.E.L. Shenton, L.S. Greenhill, J.T. Bagram, J. Bell Irving, E.J. Chapman, E. Saddick, and G.H. Potts, (shareholders).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairmansaid:—As is stated at the last ordinary meeting of shareholders, held on Jan. 26th, the assets of the Company consist now entirely of cash and it is proposed to wind up. It merely remains for me to put the motion which you have just heard read by the secretary, namely, "That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Mr. Chapman seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

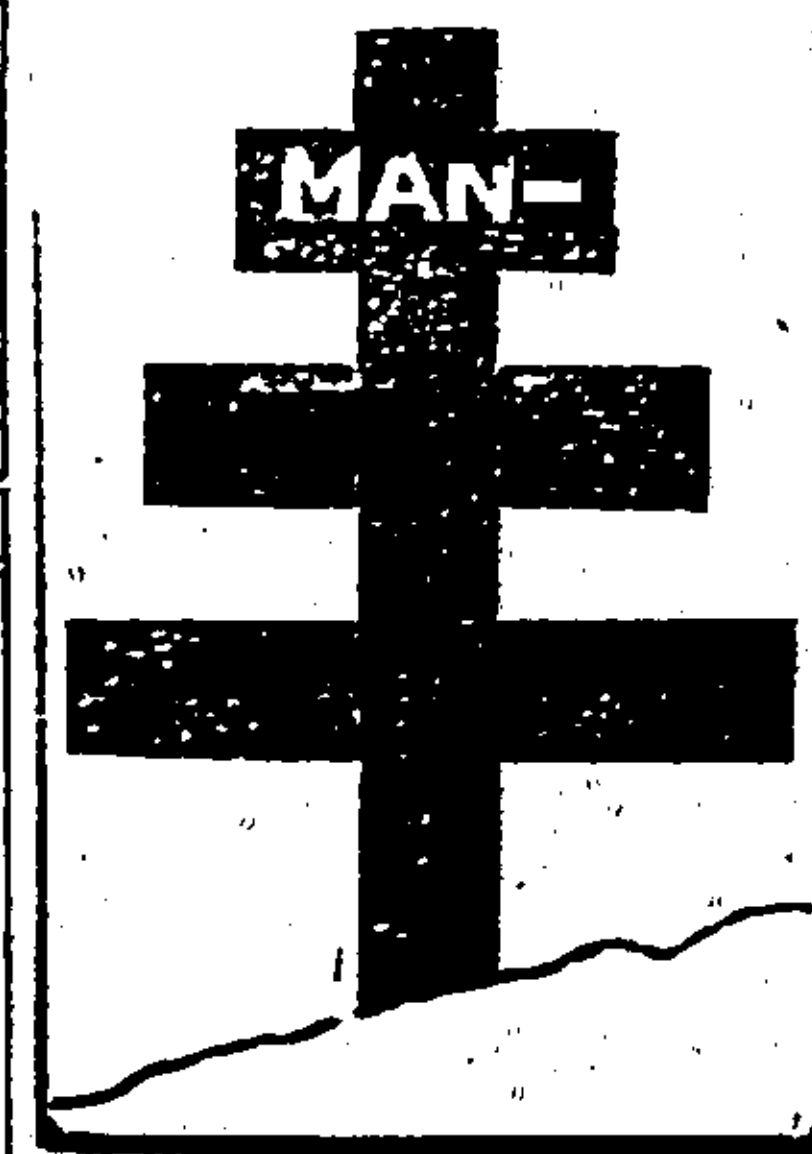
On Saturday, Feb. 18th, a further extraordinary general meeting will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson to receive a report of the proceedings at this meeting and to consider and if thought fit, to confirm as a special resolution the resolution passed at this meeting. Should the resolution be confirmed a further resolution will be proposed for the appointment of a liquidator for the purposes of winding up.

CALIFORNIA TO FIGHT LAND LAW DECISION.

A San Francisco message of the 21st. ult. states: Attorney-General Webb announced to-day that an appeal had been filed in the United States supreme court against the decision of the United States district court in California, permitting Japanese to enter into crop contracts with white farmers.

FRENCH THRIFT.

The Paris Journal points out that, despite the high cost of living, the spirit of thrift is still active in France. The number of savings bank accounts in December 1920, exceeded by 672,000 the number in 1913, and the capital accumulated in savings banks was eight milliards against six milliards in 1913. It is interesting to remark that 16 million savings bank accounts 56 per cent. do not exceed 100 francs each.



FOOTBALL.

Notes on To-morrow's Matches.

(BY "QUIZ")

The matches for to-morrow are as follow:—

SHIELD COMPETITION.

H. M. S. Ambrose v. South China No. 1 team.—South China ground at 4.15 p.m.

LEAGUE: DIVISION I.

Kick-off 4 p.m.

Hongkong Club v. R. G. A.—H. K. Club ground.

H. M. S. Tamar v. H. M. S. Curlew.—Navy "B" ground.

Kowloon v. The "Kings".—Kowloon ground, Happy Valley.

LEAGUE: DIVISION II.

Kick-off 2.45 p.m.

South China "B" v. Punjabis.—South China ground.

St. Joseph's v. H. K. Club Reserves.—St. Joseph's ground.

United A. C. v. R. G. A. Reserves.—H. K. Club ground.

South China "A" v. Curlew Reserves.—Navy "A" ground.

Kowloon Reserves v. University.—Navy "B" ground.

Secretaries of Clubs are requested to note the change in the time for the kick-off in the League matches.

The Shield match will start sharp at 4 p.m. as extra time will be played should the scores be equal after 70 minutes' play.

The R. G. A. are at home to the Club on their own ground this week and a fast game should be seen. The Club should win if they wish to take the League this season. Both teams had a 4 to nil win last week in the first round of the shield Competition while the R.G.A.'s was much the harder game. The R.G.A. have also had another hard game in mid-week when they met the Durban in the second round of the Competition. A drawn game in to-morrow's match is expected.

Tamar and Curlew are due to meet again this week on Navy "B" ground in their return fixture. Last week the deport ship won by a goal to nil, and it is expected that the Curlew will reverse this result this week, as the Tamar will be without Mullington and Samuelsen who left for Home during the week.

In the absence of the Cairo from port, the fixtures have been rearranged this week to admit the Liverpools who were due to meet the ship's team. Kowloon will now be at home to the soldiers on the Happy Valley ground, where a good game should end in favour of the military. Kowloon were badly handicapped last week, playing without Weyman and Townsend and took their exit from the Shield Competition at the hands (or feet) of the United.

The "Kings" were not playing last Saturday, although they turned out to play the Tamar on the Navy "B" ground in a fixture that the Wilts. had brought forward and played on Dec. 17th. The soldiers play the short passing game and should find the Kowloon defence easy and secure their first victory in the Hongkong League.

The replay in the Shield Competition between the Ambrose and South China should attract a large crowd to the South China ground where another good game should be seen. Last week these teams played a goal-less draw, the game being in favour of the Chinese, who, this week, are making a couple of changes in their team, Cheung Wing-shing and Chui Kwong-yeung replacing Lai Juk-tat and Ko Sik-wai. Coysah saved the sailors last week, and with a little assistance from the backs in this match the Chinese will find it no easy matter to beat the sailors' goalies.

A full programme in the Junior Division is down for to-morrow, and the best game will be that between the Curlew Reserves and South China "A" on Navy "A" ground, with the sailors winning.

Another good game should be seen on the Club ground, where the United receive the R.G.A. Reserves, and a win for the former is expected.

St. Joseph's receive the Club Reserves on the College ground, and the home team should win.

The University should have an easy win against Kowloon Reserve on Navy "A" ground, while the game on the South China ground between the "B" team and Punjabis should end in favour of the Chinese.

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DERBY NIGHT

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Wednesday, 22nd. February,

DINNER DANSANT

Saturday, 26th. February,

DINNER DANSANT.

The following will represent the Kowloon F.C. versus the "Kings":—Woodman; Wheeler (Capt.); Oswick; Coupland; Morrison; Jones; Morley; Mason; Pasco; Duncan and Coombs. Reserves:—Millard and Thompson.

LEAGUE TABLE.
Division I: League table to date is as follows:—

	P.W.L.D.	For.	Against	Points
Tamar	12	8	13	20
H.K. Club	12	5	2	15
S. C. A.	10	5	1	14
R. G. A.	12	6	0	20
The "Kings"	12	5	3	18
Curlew	8	4	2	10
Cairo	12	3	5	7
Hk. Police	10	3	5	11
Titanias	11	3	6	9
Ambrose	12	2	8	15
Kowloon	11	4	7	8
* 2 points added. † 2 points deducted.				

Teams.

The following will represent the Hongkong Football Club in their match against R.G.A.:—G. Rodger; W. Gerrard; J. Rodger (Capt.); M. L. Ralston; J. Stewart; A. Mair; H. MacTavish; A. Forsyth; L. Begg; W. Kuhr; E. England.

The following will represent the University in their League match against Kowloon:—Y. K. Wong; S. A. M. Sapher (captain); Syd Omar; D. Laing; H. S. Teh; J. Gunder; D. K. Samy; T. L. Cheah; K. S. Cheah; M. S. Lee; S. C. Ting. Reserves:—P. H. Lim; B. J. Aw.

CRICKET.

The following will represent Kowloon against the University at Kowloon at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday:—J. P. Robinson; B. D. Evans; C. L. Stapleton; E. L. Braga; Capt. E. G. Spinks; F. G. Thompson; C. Dance; J. Stalker; E. R. Macaskill; C. P. James and T. M. Cochrane.

WARWICK COMEDY COMPANY.

New Season Opens Well.

The Warwick Comedy Company opened its short return season at Theatre Royal last night, when it presented Somerset Maugham's latest Comedy "The Circle." There was an encouraging attendance, and the play was presented in admirable manner.

There is a diversity of opinion regarding the moral lesson of the play but the author seems to have aimed at a cynical realism, thereby sacrificing what is usually looked for in a domestic play. It is the story of a repitition—the love of a wife for her husband dying under the influence of the love of a more ardent nature. "The Circle" takes place, despite the good advice of the elderly people in the cast. The play does, however, abound in witty dialogue and has a well designed movement.

Miss Gertrude Godart gave an exceptionally clever rendering of the part of the young beauty grown old and Miss Joan Mayne made a realistic young wife, full of sentiment and romance. Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne was again excellent as the old, disappointed husband whose wife years ago had gone off with another man, and Mr. Dudley Howarth well carried out the part of the young man wooing an impressionable young wife. Mr. Tom Fenwick, as the young husband and Mr. Charles Bradley as the man who gave up a political career for his love were both admirable. The subsidiary characters were well sustained, and the Company can be complimented on such a fine performance.

"The Importance of Being Earnest" is being presented to-night, whilst to-morrow's attraction is "G. B. S.'s" well-known play "Pygmalion."

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CAMERA NEWS



Here is Mr. Arthur Griffith arriving at a meeting of the Dail Eireann at Dublin.



What you see in the picture is a pocket wireless outfit invented by the Englishman holding it. He can receive messages from a radius of 100 miles.



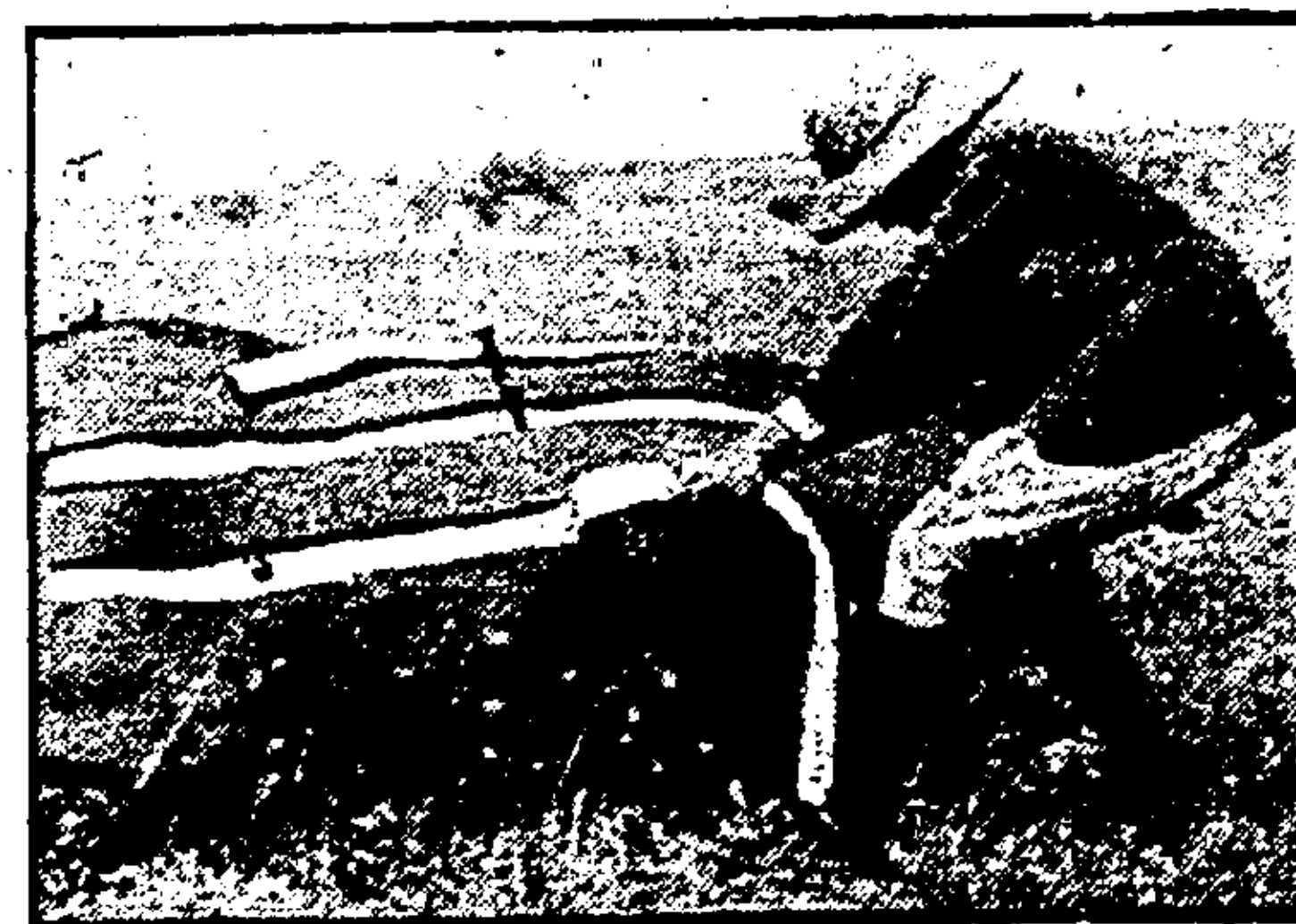
This photograph shows a line of Irish prisoners, just released from English prisons, as they arrived at the Amiens Street station in Dublin.



The French Academy is conducting a campaign against the falling birth rate. The Amei family, 24 strong (shown here), living on a tiny farm in the village of Cornimont, in the Vosges, was awarded a prize of 25,000 francs by the Academy.



Here's a picture of Carpenter in training at Maidenhead, for his fight with George Cook, the Australian champion, in London.



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ANYO MARU	Mar. 31st	
SEIYO MARU	May 15th	

* Omit, Manila.

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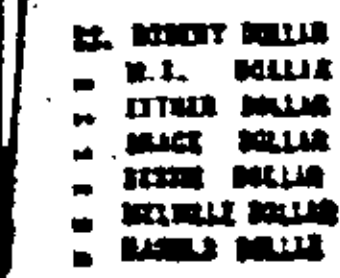
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TH KRINO Superintendent, Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1922.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW COMMONWEALTH LINE.
First of a fleet of five vessels to form a new Commonwealth Line plying between London and Australia, the steamer Moreton Bay, built by Vickers, left Barrow recently to undergo trials.

CHINESE CUSTOMS TARIFFS.
Admiral Tsai Ting-kun is expected to arrive from Washington within the next few days, when he will take up his duties as Chairman of the Committee shortly to sit in Shanghai to consider the question of revision of the Customs tariff. A foreign vice-chairman is to be appointed to sit on the Committee. Headline? CHINESE UNIONS FAVOUR WESTERN CALENDAR.

The Shanghai (Shanghai) states that the Chinese Labour Union, which advocates the use of the new calendar, is sending out members on Chinese New Year's Day to deliver addresses in favour of the new calendar. The Union has asked the Chinese newspapers and the Amalgamated Street Unions to give their support.

CANCELLATION OF SINO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

A Presidential Mandate has been issued authorising the cancellation of the Russo-Chinese commercial agreement governing Sino-Russian commerce along the Siberian-Manchurian frontiers and the reason given is that owing to the lack of a central government properly recognized by China and the Powers, the existing agreement cannot be duly revised this year. Hence, commencing from the first of April, 1922, all exports from China and imports from Russia will be taxed in accordance with the existing Chinese Maritime Customs regulations and rules until the conclusion of a new Sino-Russian commercial treaty in the future. The Mandate also abrogates the one hundred li free trade areas on the Chinese-Russian borders.

ENGLISH STEEL FOR THE CLYDE.

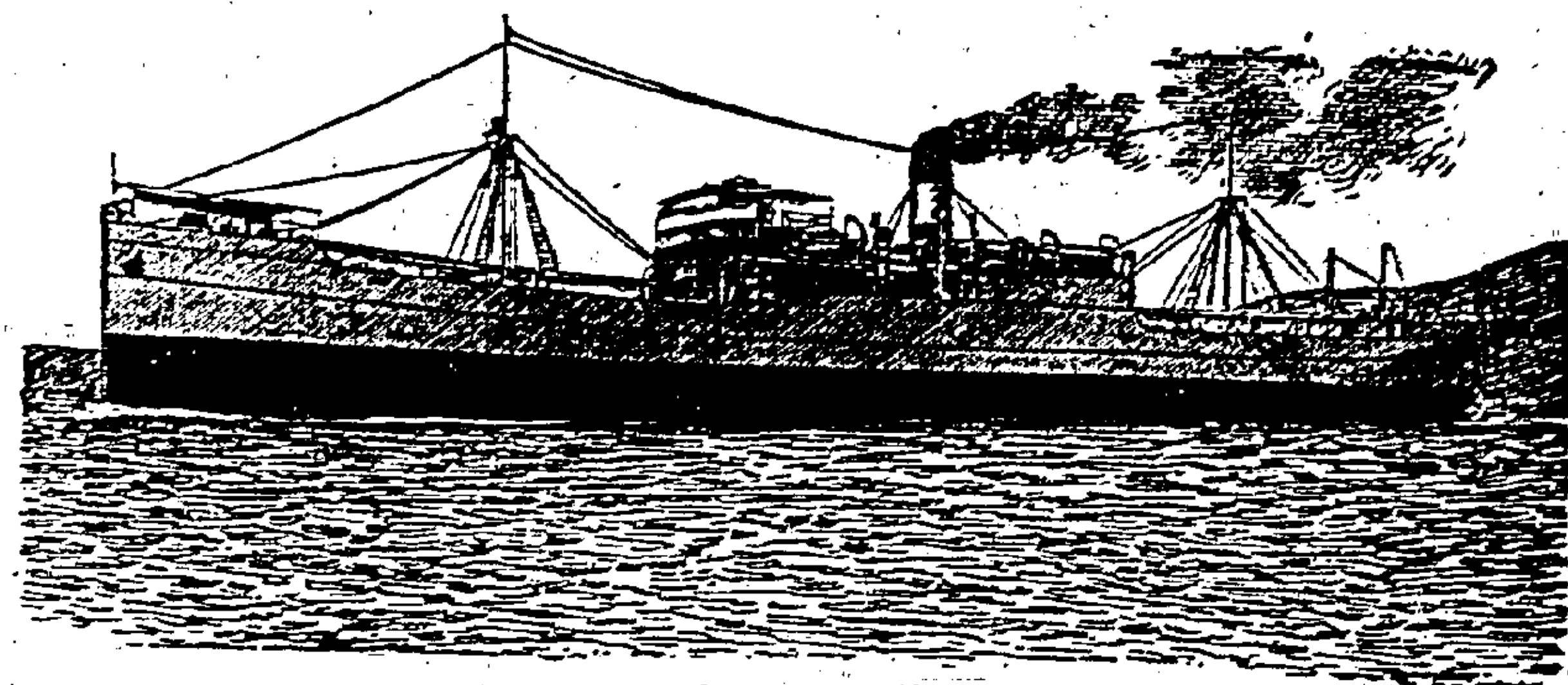
A December issue of the Journal of Commerce (Liverpool), states:—A rather curious situation has arisen in the Scottish steel trade. At the end of last week it was not known whether the old territorial agreement between Scottish and English producers had broken down, but all doubt was dispelled yesterday by English offers of material for delivery in the Clyde area. English prices are £10 10s per ton for ship plates, and £10 for angles, while some of the Scottish makers were quoting £11 10s for ship plates and £11 for angles, while others quoted £11 and £10. The market was therefore very unsettled, and little business was put through. It is understood a meeting was held yesterday at which the situation was discussed, but no definite proposal was arrived at. Within the next day or two it is expected that Scottish prices will right themselves. Makers of black steel sheets have reduced their price by £1 per ton, making the quotation now £12 15s for one-eighth inch, delivered in the west of Scotland area.

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DUNERA	5,400	25th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	6th Mar.	(Manila, S'can, Thursday) Is. Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TANDA	6,956	6th Feb.	Shanghai & Japan.
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TANIGO MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Mar. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

TAKETOMO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd February.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... End of March.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

TOYOSHIMA MARU ... Friday, 10th Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Saturday, 11th February.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANIGO MARU ... Friday, 17th Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MAYBASHI MARU (Calling Moji) Thursday, 2nd Feb.

KANO MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Feb. at 11 a.m.

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Tjilwong	Amoy	in port	—	Java
Tjibodas	Java	in port	—	Japan
Tjimanok	Java	in port	—	Amoy/S'hai
Tjini	Java	4th Feb.	—	S'hai/Japan
Samarinda	Java	7th Feb.	—	—

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"BOLTON CASTLE" via Suez sailing middle of March.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

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FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing beginning of February.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "TRACIA" Sailing on or about 2nd half of February.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service.

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Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN	in port	8th Feb.
CHANGSHA	about 8th Feb.	about 15th Feb.

These dates cannot be relied on.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 35.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamer	Sailing
City of Boston	Jan. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
City of Manchester	10th Feb. M'les, London R'dam & H'burg

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE.

City of Manchester	10th Feb.	M'les, L'don, R'dam, & H'burg
City of Simla	Middle of Mar.	—
City of Calcutta	10th May	—

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel.	Due Hongkong.
M.V. "GLENAMORY"	4th February.
"GLENTARA"	18th February.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel.	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	7th Feb. GENOA, L'DON, R'DAM & H'BURG.	—
"GLENLUCE"	22nd Feb. L'DON, R'DAM, A'WERP & H'BURG.	—
"GLENSHANE"	23rd Feb. GENOA, M'LES, L'DON & H'BURG.	—

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
MANILA	Vuensang	Tues. 7th Feb. at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA & Kobe	Kwalsang	" " " at 5 p.m.
YTAU via S'hai & S'hai	Walshing	" " " at 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Taksang	" " " at 10 a.m.
BANGKOK	Hopsang	" " " at noon.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	" " " at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Fooksang	" " " at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore. Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers. BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "Fooksang" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 7th Feb. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kingyuan	4th Feb.
SHANGHAI	Singao	" "
BANGKOK	Kwangchow	" "
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	" "
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	Kailong	" "

These dates cannot be relied on.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidstships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtau weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from S'kok via S'tow. or Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

Hongkong Feb. 2, 1922.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns, (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haihong...	W. C. Parnmore	THURS. 2nd Feb. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Regular freight and passenger service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan.

S.S. BORNEO MARU Sailing on or about 11th Feb.

"CHERIBON MARU" Sailing on or about 5th Mar.

"Omit Macassar & Balikpapan.

For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. CHERIBON MARU Sailing on or about 4th Feb.

"MACASSAR MARU" Sailing on or about 21st Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 2706.

Second Floor, Prince's Building.

SHIPPING NEWS.

LARGEST SAILING.

There recently arrived in the Surrey Commercial Dock, with a cargo of wool and tallow from New Zealand, the five-masted steel hulk France (5,633 tons), the largest sailing ship afloat.

ENOUGH OIL-CARRYING VESSELS.

Work is being suspended on the building of oil-carrying vessels on the Tyne, it being stated that at present the supply has exceeded the demand. One firm has two boats held up for a few months, while at another yard a similar vessel is standing on the stocks unfinished.

N.Y.K. LINER IN COLLISION.

While the N. Y. K. Chikugo Maru (Osaka line) was leaving Shanghai she collided with the C. N. N. Kueilin (coming in), and in doing so overturned a couple of cargo boats which were lying in the vicinity. No serious damage was done and the vessels were able to proceed on their respective journeys.

SINO-BELGIAN LINE.

There is said to be a proposal to start a steamship service between China and Belgium, and the Chinese Foreign Office and the Belgian Legation in Peking have lately been in close consultation on the subject. Definite plans and regulations for the new service are reported to have been drawn up. Two separate routes are proposed, viz. from Shanghai and Hongkong to Belgium, via Singapore, Bombay, and the Mediterranean Sea; and from Shanghai eastward to Japan, the Panama Canal, New York and Liverpool to Belgium.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING.

Returns received from shipbuilding yards and marine engineering shops show that the Clyde output for 1921 was 314 vessels of all kinds launched, aggregating 314,349 tons, while the machinery constructed was equivalent to 368,791 horse-power. This shows a big drop from last year, when the tonnage was 569,950 and horse-power 655,917. No big liners were put into the water but many notable vessels of the mail and passenger type were launched, the largest being the Windsor Castle, of 19,000 tons, from John Brown and Co.'s yard, Clydebank, which was named by the Prince of Wales.

VESSELS FITTED WITH SPECIAL OPERATING THEATRES.

Surgical operating theatres are the latest addition to the equipment of the modern passenger liner. The new Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm has a theatre fitted with table, instruments, sterilising plant, and an electric lighting scheme so cleverly contrived as to make it as easy and safe from the surgeon's point of view to operate at night as by day. Two other liners belonging to the same company, the Empress of Canada (just finished) and the Montrose (approaching completion) also have operating theatres.

ALLOA SHIPYARDS TO BE REOPENED.

The news that the Forth shipbuilding Company also to reopen two of their yards in Alloa, after being shut down for several months, has been gladly received in the district. Work will be found for almost 500 of the 1,500 workers previously employed on 4th January, the date fixed for reopening. The two vessels on the stocks at the Kelliebank Yard are to be completed and these will give employment to an increasing number of men as the work develops. The three oil tankers at the Forthbank Yard are not to be proceeded with, the order having been cancelled. Messrs. Jeffrey have completed all orders presently on hand with the exception of the machinery for a steamer recently launched, so that the start there after the holidays will be a quiet one. Journal of Commerce.

PROFIT-SHARING SCHEME SUSPENDED.

A profit-sharing scheme in connection with Wm. Gray and Company's shipbuilding and engineering works at the Hartlepool, and the shipyard at Sunderland, has been suspended. Sir Wm. Gray stated that owing to the depressing condition of industry, there was little or no chance of any dividend being earned during the next few years. In fact, considerable losses were probable, owing to heavy taxation and with the firm's new Tees yard. He still believed in the ultimate success of the scheme, subject to some alterations, experience had shown to be necessary. There had been better timekeeping and a better understanding between employer and employee. The scheme will be considered again two years hence.

THE BOOKSHELF.

(By "Librarian.")

CATHAY'S FAR WEST.

From 1906 to 1909 Sir Aurel Stein under the orders of the Government of India entered upon his second archaeological expedition to Central Asia, and in 1912 he published a personal narrative of his experiences under the title of "Ruins of Desert Cathay." Interrupted doubtless by the war, it was only at the close of last year that he was able to produce the detailed account. The work, published by the Clarendon Press, comprises three large volumes of text, a volume of very special plates, and a large case of maps. At twelve guineas (not an exorbitant price in these days of high costs for such an extensive and uncommon publication) purchasers will be of limited number, but Sir Aurel's volumes cannot fail to hold a leading place in the library of exploration. When the report of the American expedition which started last year appears, there will be an opportunity of comparing results.

Experts state that the present volumes reveal, as no work has yet revealed, the treasures and wonders of Serindia, the strange, but lately discovered, land where once the civilizations of China met and mingled, and responded in their meeting to the remote but quickening influence of Greece. A lately discovered land this is, for until about 30 years ago it was hardly suspected that the half-desert region of Central Asia, sparsely inhabited now by Turki-speaking Mahomedan peoples, concealed beneath its drifting sands the records of a vanished civilization, the key to great movements of history, and more than that, the memory of ancient contacts between the Mediterranean and Eastern Asia, long before Marco Polo made through this land his adventurous journey to Cathay.

The author tells of a journey of 10,000 miles accomplished on horseback and on foot in Eastern Turkistan and Westernmost China in the course of 25 years, with the object of recovering from the ruins more relics of the ancient civilization of the Central Asian passage-lands and of clearing up by local investigations the historical topography of the ancient routes which had maintained that interchange of civilization between India, Western Asia, and the Far East, maintained as it was during centuries in the face of very severe physical obstacles through trade, religious missions, and the Chinese Empire's intermittent efforts at political and military expansion into Central Asia. The physical hardships encountered were great, but great, too, was the reward. The excavations at various sites in Turkistan and Westernmost China (Kansu) yielded an extraordinary wealth of manuscripts, paintings, and antiquities. And what a mingling of peoples and languages and religions was here. Sanskrit manuscripts there were in abundance and Chinese and Tibetan, and besides these pre-Mahomedan Turkish manuscripts in the ancient "Runic" and Uigur scripts, and records in an ancient Indo-European language conventionally known as Sogdian and only re-discovered and deciphered in this century.

Most of the literary and artistic remains illustrate the spread of Buddhism in Central Asia, and the paintings are remarkably interesting as indicating the convergence of the Greco-Indian and Chinese styles of art, while in the colouring and patterns of the textiles there are strong suggestions of tastes and conventions decorative art of Turkistan to this day. Islamic influences also were discernible, and at one time Nestorian Christians contributed their share to the medley of competing civilizations. There were sites abandoned to the desert in the third century, others that were inhabited as late as the eighth. In one place Sir Aurel Stein rejoiced in the discovery of a garden of withered fruit-trees that had blossomed and borne fruit when the emperors were still reigning in Rome. At another spot he excavated the remains of a fort occupied by Tibetans in the eighth-ninth century, and recovered hundreds of Tibetan commissariat and trading records. In Tun-Huang, in Westernmost China, he traced for 140 miles the remains of a frontier wall erected by the Han Emperor Wu-ti towards the end of the second century B.C. in order to guide the line for China's expansion into Central Asia against the raids of the Huns. He followed the route of Marco Polo,

and again and again he came upon the tracks of the famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim Hsuan Tsang, whose account of his journey in the seventh century is one of the most valuable sources for the topography of Central Asia.

The narrative is almost bewildering in the variety of interest, but no part of it is more exciting than the account of the visit to the "Caves of the Thousand Buddhas," in the south of the Tun-Huang region, where walls of rock are honeycombed with cave-shrines richly decorated with Buddhist frescoes and stucco sculptures, almost deserted now and still revered. A quaint Taoist priest had constituted himself guardian of the relics, and eventually he gave Sir Aurel an immense collection of MSS. in many languages. It needs a specialist fully to realize the value of the author's researches, but his wonderful narrative must be fascinating to any reader.

Someone had the happy idea of making a collection of nearly 300 humorous drawings and cartoons by the late F. H. Townsend, the first art editor of *Punch*, and Messrs. Cassell have published these handsomely bound in a thick quarto. "Fred" Townsend, as his admirers called him, was a vigorous draughtsman with a keen sense of humour, and the drawings that he has left will minister to our sense of merriment for many a long day to come. Mr. Bernard Partridge, in a happily conceived foreword, pays an affectionate tribute to his late colleague.

During the last two or three years several volumes have appeared with the announcement that the authors, or authoresses, wrote them in childhood days. "The Young Visitor" and Pearl Opal's Nature poems at once recur to the mind. The latest is a little arroyo of rhymes called "Petals: A Girl's Thoughts in Nature," by Violet Churchman, concerning which a London critic states: The poems collected in this little brochure reflect a very real feeling for nature and show a gift of expression rare in a child. Her handling of metre is sure, and the natural words and expressions in which her verses are dressed are greatly to be commended.

A pamphlet by Luigi Carnovale on the Disarmament Conference reaches us from the Italian-American Publishing Co., Chicago (25 cts.). Signor Carnovale's thesis is that the Washington Conference is foredoomed to failure in respect of the armaments question, because "armaments never were the cause—and much less the only cause—of war." For this reason the author regards the League of Nations also, and indeed all Leagues, Treaties, and Conventions, as unavailing. His remedy is the abolition of neutrality on the principle that all countries should go to the aid of the weaker, or the victimized side. So far as his reasoning is valid, it seems to be pretty much on all-fours with the principle of the League of Nations, which he condemns. The declared purpose of the League (Art. X) was to combine, in rendering assistance against a transgressor, Signor Carnovale has elaborated his hypothesis in his work "Why Italy Entered into the 'World War,'" from which the chapter "Human Solidarity" is reprinted in this pamphlet, and at least merits a perusal.

MARINE ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

Anomaly of Home Government's Rules for Hongkong.
Marine engineers on the China Coast who desire to sit at Hongkong to qualify for a second-class or a first-class certificate of competency are, under conditions at present obtaining, in a position somewhat ridiculous. Under the inviolable rules under which an engineer presenting himself for examination at Hongkong is bound, that engineer, in order to qualify for a certificate of competency, is required to be fully conversant with and able to answer any questions on internal combustion machinery as applied to the propulsion of ships, in addition to the usual subjects connected with marine engines the basic motive power of which is steam. The anomaly is that, while he is expected to be fully conversant with internal combustion engines, and inability to answer questions on this subject is liable to fail him for his certificate, there is no regulation whereby, having passed to the satisfaction of the Government Marine Surveyor at Hongkong who is vested

with the power of examining him, his certificate may be endorsed to the effect that he is qualified to assume charge of the engines of a motorship, subject to his compliance with the regulations as regards qualifying service in motorships.

There can be no doubt that the present system is distinctly unfair to the marine engineers on the China Coast, many of whom have actually served for the specified period in motorships, possess a thorough and practical knowledge of internal combustion engines, and yet, so long as they remain on the China Coast, are debarred from having their qualifications in this respect recognized by the authorities. We have in front of us as we write a letter (No. M. 14310 21 of 15-11-1921) written by the Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Department of the Board of Trade, in which is stated: "I am, however, to state that it will not be possible for you to be examined in Hongkong; the necessary examination must take place in the United Kingdom, nor can your certificate be endorsed without such examination."

As to the meaning of the above ruling there can be no doubt, yet we have at Hongkong a Government official who, in conducting an examination for what is in most cases essentially a "steam" certificate, has the power, and, we understand, uses it, of putting questions in regard to internal combustion engines. Should the candidate sitting at Hongkong fail to satisfy the examiner on this subject, he may be failed for his certificate, no matter how creditably he may acquire himself in regard to the essential subject of the examination, the machinery of a steamship. What renders the conditions obtaining at Hongkong so unfair to the candidate is the fact that a candidate sitting at Home under practically similar conditions may have his certificate endorsed for internal combustion engines, if he has served in a motorship for the prescribed period and passes the examination. We understand, incidentally, that the sole responsibility for the conditions prevailing at Hongkong in this respect rests solely with the bureaucrats at Home and not with the Hongkong Government. If the system of making an engineer sitting at Hongkong answer questions in marine motors is to be persisted in, there appears no earthly reason why arrangements should not be made for engineers to qualify for motors at Hongkong and to have their certificates endorsed to that effect, provided they comply with requirements in other respects.

As matters stand at present, a marine engineer on the China Coast, having served in motorships, studied internal combustion engines and qualified in the subject, though possessing no official recognition of the fact, is officially debarred from taking charge of engines which in most cases the present system ensures that he knows all about. There was a case at Shanghai recently where an auxiliary schooner needed the services of an engineer, and though several men were available who had served in motorships, knew all about the engines of motor vessels and had been under the examining fire of the Examiner at Hongkong on the very subject of marine motors, not one of them was qualified officially to take on the position. Such a state of affairs is not fair either to the engineers or to the owners of motorships or auxiliary motorships in these parts, and can act only as a retarding influence on the operation of motor vessels in Far Eastern waters. Nor is it fair to the British Consuls at ports in these parts, for in a case where there is a doubt as to the eligibility of an engineer to serve in a motor vessel, it is on the Consul that the duty devolves of deciding "yes" or "no."

Motorships have been among the accepted order of things for more than ten years, but the regulation concerning them, not only in regard to engineers but in other matters besides, have failed to keep pace with the development of that class of vessel as an ocean carrier; and it is regrettable yet incontrovertible that though the number of marine motors on the China Coast is growing every week, there are absolutely no local facilities for an engineer to have his certificate endorsed in respect of this class of machinery.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

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REPULSE BAY HOTEL

Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT,
THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ARTHUR R. ODELL,
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KINGSCLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents
Are resident Managers.

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate: closing Rate
on Page 11.
SELLING.

£/T	2/6 3/4
Demand	2/6 3/4
10 d/s	2/6 3/4
30 d/s	2/6 3/4
4 m/s	2/6 3/4
£/T Shanghai	Nom.
£/T Singapore	110 1/2
£/T Japan	115
£/T India	195 1/2
Demand, India	—
£/T San Francisco & New York	55
£/T Java	143 1/2
£/T Marks	Nom.
£/T Francs	6.60
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

1 m/s. L/C	2/3
1 m/s. D/P	2/3 1/4
3 m/s. L/C	2/3 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/3 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	57 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
1 m/s. Francs	7.20
5 m/s. Francs	7.40
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	55 1/2
£/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	195 1/2
£/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	195 1/2
On Yokohama	115
Demand, Manila	113 1/2
Demand, Singapore	110 1/2
Demand, Batavia	148 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	81 1/4
On Bangkok	Nom.
Sovereign	Nom. 7.55
Gold leaf per Tael	35 1/2
Bar Silver, ready	34 1/4
forward	34 1/4
Bank of England rates 5%	—
New York/London	4.30

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 ct. pieces	3/10% pm.
10 "	1/4% pm.
5 "	3/10% pm.
Canton sub. coins	14 2/5% dia.

Hongkong Feb. 3, 1922.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Middleton, from Los Angeles Cal.
Raphael Kremlin, from Haiphong.
Retransmitted from Singapore Steamer Sheaford, from London.
M. E. F. AINBY, Superintendent.
Hongkong, Feb. 2, 1922.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET

To-day at
2.30, 5.15, 7.15, & 9.15

MARY MILES MINTER
in
"NURSE MARJORIE"
by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL.

KOWLOON THEATRE

Thursday to Saturday
Feb. 2 to 4

WALLACE REID
in
"THE DUB."

Mack Sennett Comedy.

HONGKONG THEATRE

TO-NIGHT!

THE TRUTH WAGON

And Comedies.



Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace. Entirely Under British Management.

TO-DAY 5.15 and 9.15 p.m. performances.

"A DOLL'S HOUSE"

HENRIK IBSEN'S GREATEST STORY AND STAGE SUCCESS
TRANSLATED INTO IMPELLING PHOTOPLAY.

Featuring
ELSIE FERGUSON

The Story of a Great Love Left to Die Through Neglect.

2.30 and 7.15 p.m. performances

GEORGE B. SEITZ in "VELVET FINGERS" Episodes 4 and 5.

Booking at the Theatre.

WEATHER REPORT.

Feb. 3d. 12h. 09m.—Pressure has decreased very considerably over central Japan under the influence of a typhoon which formed to the north of the Loochoos yesterday morning and moved north-eastward.

An anticyclone has formed over China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st. 2.74 inches, against an average of 1.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap N. winds, moderate; 6ue.
Rock

2 Formosa Channel N. winds, fresh.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	on date.	on date.
Barometer	29.96	30.09	30.07
Temperature	57	50	63
Humidity	95	70	56
Wind Direction	N.W.	N.	W.
Wind Force	2	2	2
Weather	odf	b	b
Rain	0.08	0.00	0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 2nd 59
Lowest open air Temperature on the 3rd 50
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, Feb. 3.

South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks. The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. N.E. winds moderate.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, Feb. 3, 1922.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Alfred Mackay at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hongkong.